

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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REPRINT.

[SIXPENCE.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The grand Agricultural Meeting at Bristol—of which the details and illustrations this week occupy so large a portion of our space—naturally induces us to a contemplation of the fine subject which it involves—the condition, prospects, and influences of British Agriculture. The tone of this journal has, we hope, hitherto been a marked and determined one. We trust we have proved to our readers a strong and honest impartiality of purpose in our treatment of every political discussion; and that the social happiness and moral condition of the Empire have been studied by us with all our considerations of the means of national greatness—or the remedies for national distress. It is plain, we hope, to the wide community which has so largely patronised us, that we are wedded to none of its parties—not biased towards any of its monopolies—not the advocates of any of its individual influences—but only the general supporters of a general public good. It will never, therefore, be expected of us, that we shall set up the great Commercial and Manufacturing interests of England against the equally great Agricultural; or that, on the other hand, we shall crush the energies of invention, and bow down the loom unto the plough. We look upon both of these sections of the national grandeur of our country with an eye of pride that will gather no jealousy within its beautiful vision: philosophy weds rather than severs them in our mind—we make them contingent in our mental speculations, upon each other's welfare—we refuse to regard them as antagonists—and we believe their union in peace capable of achieving, only in a happier direction, as much as the union of our glorious navy with our invincible army amid the wilder strifes and contingencies of war.

This is the spirit in which we are determined to survey the two interests—not indeed without respect to the present condition and sufferings of the country, although certainly without consideration—except for the relief of the people—for any of their rival claims for political sympathy and support.

With this preliminary we can draw no odium upon our principles; we need invent no excuse for our pride, when we confess to an exulting approval of the value, the importance, and the social benefit of such a distinguished celebration as that which the Royal Agricultural Society has been all the week displaying in the bosom of the ancient city of Bristol; and thence communicating its energies, its spirit, and its power through a thousand warm and cheerful ramifications of the national heart.

The mighty spirit of English commerce has made its giant strides up to the gates of the garner-house and among the furrows of the plough; and thither we bear it company with honour so long as the tide is allowed to ebb, and prosperity to roll its golden flood, in equal measure, over the farmer's free-hold, the merchant's city, and the manufacturer's home. We are content, too, that their adversities—when adversity cannot be averted—shall be borne alike; and it is only a false struggle for power that we would reprobate, and a flimsy political economy that we abjure.

But in such a meeting as that of the Bristol Association we see neither of these; we see only the fine old agricultural spirit of the land breaking out in its purity and strength. We recognise the attachment to the soil—a feeling identical with the love of country—asserting its mastery over the yeoman-heart of England. The farmer-gentlemen assemble in the farmer-spirit of a more innocent and less advanced age, in the manly open-heartedness of a noble calling, in the pride and purpose of a truly English pursuit. Their politics are left at home; their jealousies are discarded; they have one cherished ambition to blazon before the world, and that is the elevating, the improving, the strengthening of the glorious agriculture of their native land. They repair to the *rendezvous* with a feeling as glowing as the seal of glory upon a sunset landscape—and yet as gentle and affectionate as the emotion of a mother who greets her child at school. With all this they mix up the emulations of science—the enterprise over new discovery—the contentions of personal skill—the honourable strife for prizes—the noble pursuit of perfection through every vein and artery of their

manly craft. And in their great gathering they are countenanced by the high, the noble, the estimable of all classes in the state. The great leaders of legislative power, the commercialist, the free trader, the oppositionist, and the minister, fling away party distinctions and personal predilection, and go “to lend a hand unto the plough.” Toryism becomes liberal, liberalism is grown tory, and yet the consistency of each remains unscathed.

There is something especially exhilarating, interesting, English, in the whole exhibition. In almost every section of the great display, some national superiority is indicated. In the implements of husbandry, the qualities of grass and grain, the splendid breeds of quadrupedal animals, the improving principles of general cultivation, and the domestic produce of the field and farm—in and by all these there is a gratifying conviction brought home to us, that our ambition is brighter, our domestic industry more toilful and enduring of spirit, our labour more productive, and our enterprise more full of reward, than the similar attributes of any other country in which commerce asserts her rivalry, and manufacture is a rushing river that has an overflowing torrent for every tributary stream. In such meetings, and on such occasions as our journal this week illustrates and describes, the genius of British agriculture is triumphant and alive; and it is impossible that it should have presence in any part of an empire like this without greetings of cordiality, and the enthusiasm of a true and national admiration.

After all, however, these great demonstrations—no matter

in what sections of society they may occur—are, when divested of politics, only the landmarks of example—the example of doing good in the immediate sphere of interest in which they are worked out. But as they thus lead to benefit in one way, we may have fond anxieties that the spirit which they engender will also much provoke it in many others—that it will tend to allay jealousies and promote the common-sense welfare of each particular class—that every new improvement suggested, and every powerful result achieved, may be directed towards the amelioration of the present distresses of the land, and that a communicative spirit may be engendered by speculation between the poverty of the humble and the purses of the rich. Nor, while the theme now flashes upon us in another aspect, can we forbear from including the state of many of our agricultural districts, in our contemplation of the acts of this very Association, for enlarging their general influences, and aiding their capabilities of wealth. We hope most faithfully that the labourer, in all the contingencies of his present destiny, may be benefited equally with the farmer, and that the genius of invention may never be too powerfully marshalled against the genius of the soil. We earnestly desire a speedy amelioration of the suffering of all classes of the population; and, as we believe those of many of the agricultural peasants are not among the least, we cannot pour out our praises upon any celebration of interest among the lords of the soil, without anxious aspirations for its children too—we must, while lending our support to the best interests of agriculture, find a sympathising voice also for its depression and distress.



GROUP OF CIRCASSIANS.

We present to our readers another of our characteristic sketches of the people of distant lands. In the bold grouping of the armed mounted militia of the Texas, which embellished the first page of one of our former numbers, we enlisted the interest of many of our subscribers who had affixed their eyes upon the Eden-like allurements of that fertile territory, and whose curiosity—newly awakened by the pencil of our artist—

appealed to us for information with no small eagerness, and asked our advice and guidance regarding the selection of the new country as the emigrant's home. The subject of the present sketch is of character similar to that of the former one, but its aspect of interest is quite of another kind. Circassia, does not, like the Texas, afford any lure of advantage to the oppressed and over-abounding population of these realms; but

yet we regard its destinies as a country with no small sympathy, and its people have many claims upon our peculiar regard. In a political sense, we may regard the land as one of the hardest barriers against the ambition of Russia; in a social sense, we have possessed to an extraordinary degree the respect and affections of its entire people. The deep reverence which the Circassians have taught themselves to entertain towards the name and character of Great Britain has become proverbial among travellers. They have appreciated, and even magnified, our power; they have courted our alliance with the warmest protestations of regard; they have looked to England as their giant-arm of protection against aggressive Russia; and have, we lament to say, bestowed upon us a much larger amount of good feeling than we have ever had the gratitude to return. They are honest, hardy, brave, and powerful, and deserved better treatment at our hands. Russian ambition is now pouring into their territory large armies of barbarian troops, and the persecution which Circassia hoped to have been averted by England is hot and vengeful in its pursuit of her sons. In the group which our artist has depicted, a Circassian woman is supposed to have escaped from the invading enemy, and is bringing intelligence to her countrymen in arms.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The intelligence received by the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, turned principally on the elections which were to take place on Sunday, and which were expected to be favourable to ministers.

The *National* refers to the judgments pronounced by the tribunals of St. Omar and Tarascon, confirming the right of British journalists to convey despatches by special courier, and observes that "those decisions are conformable to the letter as well as to the spirit of the law. It is evident that those couriers are acknowledged by the post-office authorities, because passports are delivered to them in their character of courier, nor can they be said to interfere with the transport of letters, as the postage is paid on the parcels they carry."

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a report from Admiral Duperre to the King, stating that whilst his Majesty's cutter Aube was stationed off Port Jackson, New South Wales, thirteen of her crew having eaten some poisonous fruit which they found on shore, would have perished in the absence of the medical officer of the Aube, but for the humane attention of Dr. William Davies, an English physician, who happened to be on the spot. The Admiral concludes by proposing that a gold medal should be presented to Dr. Davies, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command.

The French express of Monday was entirely taken up with details of the general elections on the preceding day.

The pigeon express received on Wednesday morning from Paris, gives the election returns at a gross majority of seventy-five in favour of the present ministers.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—An express dated Wednesday evening at six o'clock, has brought the distressing intelligence of the sudden death of the Duke of Orleans. In the attempt to assassinate the King on the 28th of July, 1835, the Duke of Orleans, Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, rode together; the young duke, however, escaped; Nemours' horse and that of the prince were both wounded, but not severely. The duke married on the 30th of Jan., 1837, a princess of the house of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. The marriage was celebrated at Fontainebleau. By this lady, his Royal Highness has left two sons, the Count of Paris, born August 24th, 1838, and the Duke of Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840.

The Paris papers give the details of the above melancholy affair:—The Duke of Orleans, who was to have set out for Plombières, where the Duchess is at present, was returning from Neuilly, after taking leave of his family, when his horses ran away with his carriage, near the Porte Maillot, and the Prince, fearing to be overturned, jumped out, but in so doing his spurs, others say his sword, caught in his cloak, and occasioned him to fall to the ground with violence. The consequence was, a congestion of the brain, which terminated fatally. The Prince was taken up senseless, and conveyed into the nearest house, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Bauni, assisted by Dr. Pasquier, the Prince's physician. He never, however, recovered the use of his senses. The King, Queen, and Duke D'Anjou arrived at the spot almost immediately. The rector of St. Philippe de Roule administered the Sacrament of the Extreme Unction to the Prince, who expired shortly after three o'clock. The Prince was about to take the command of a camp of 40,000 men; but, alas! who can reckon upon to-morrow?

PORTUGAL.—By advices from Lisbon to the 4th instant, by the Braganza steamer, we are acquainted with the gratifying fact, that both the commercial and slave-trade treaties had been signed by the two Plenipotentiaries on the previous day, and were forwarded by this packet.

The Duke of Palmella would not immediately enter the Administration. His grace's resolution on this subject had taken the Government by surprise, but it was expected that after the division on the first stormy debate in the Cortes, which were to be opened by the Queen in person on Sunday, the 10th inst., that his grace would enter the Administration as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A large majority for the Ministry on the opening address was anticipated, every single deputy beyond the Lisbon district being a pledged supporter of Costa Cabral.

The British officers who have claims on the Portuguese Government for services performed during the Peninsular campaigns, and to the payment of the first instalment of whose claims the Finance Minister allocated 12 contos five weeks back, have not yet had a farthing paid to them of that amount. The delay is partly owing to negligence at the War-office, and partly to disputes as to the nature of the payment. The Foreign-office sets up the absurd pretension of paying these claims, not in the monied value which fairly represents the amount of the Government paper, but in the aforesaid paper itself—a very questionable sort of "flimsy," and perhaps an entirely unmarketable commodity.

TURKEY.—Letters have been received, *via* Vienna, from a correspondent in the Turkish capital, dated the 22nd ult., five days later than the advices published in our columns through the Levant mail of the 1st instant. Our present communication chiefly refers to some misunderstandings between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, evincing the disposition of the latter to assert its full independence, and to prove that "the integrity of the empire" is not mere verbiage.

UNITED STATES.—By the Quebec London packet-ship we have accounts from New York to the 21st of June inclusive. Political party strife seems to have cooled down completely in America, which gives us reason to hope that the pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton will lead to a favourable result. Credit was still at a very low ebb in all the commercial cities of the Union, and only first-rate securities could be negotiated; but for these money was offered freely, and prices were on the advance. There was much doubt about the alteration of the tariff, and people were afraid to act until it was fixed. The quantity of cotton shipped off since the 1st of September amounted to 1,302,040 bags, against 1,131,209 bags in the same year last.

EMIGRANTS, &c.—Over 3000 people landed in the city of New York in the last two days, including agriculturists, and all kinds of mechanics. In the city they cannot remain. We have 4000 persons of our own already out of employ, and the number lately thrown adrift by the navy orders has added to the calamity. To the country then they must go, and there is room enough for all if they will but

follow good advice. To these people we say, go to the mountainous parts of Delaware and Ulster, and see the Scotch and Welsh settlement in the vicinity of Delhi. The lands recommended may be reached in two days. It is folly to go to the far west, away from all kindred, friends, and connexions.—*New York Herald*.

There arrived at Quebec this year 16,292 emigrants; last year, 13,509: increase so far, 2783.

The following horrifying details of a massacre at Buenos Ayres are extracted from the city article of the *Times* of Wednesday last:—Letters from Buenos Ayres dated the 22nd and 25th of April, give an account of the terrible atrocities that have been recently committed, and which seem only to have just terminated at that date. The 'Mashorguera,' so well known as fanatical partisans of Rosas, have massacred 500 or 600 of the 'Unitarians,' the work of destruction being carried on night and day with a fury which seemed only to increase as the bloodshed progressed. The victims were hurried from place to place, and slaughtered like cattle. There was no distinction made between young and old, rich and poor, but the mere suspicion that a man was a 'Unitarian' in opinion (for no act was required), was enough to mark him as a victim. The hatred against the unfortunate 'Unitarians' does not seem to have ended with their lives, but their bodies were denied the ordinary rites of burial, the mass of victims being thrown into a trench without shroud or coffin. All those who could make their escape fled to Monte Video; but numbers have concealed themselves, and have been protected by the foreign residents at Buenos Ayres. The French officers of the brig *Tactique* and schooner *L'Eclair*, are spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, having carried off hundreds, and thus saved them from being put to the sword. At the same time surprise is expressed, that although the massacre was carried on for upwards of three weeks, there was no assistance during the whole time from any British man-of-war. It is true that in general the British residents seem to have been secure, but even their security does not appear to be without exception, for in one instance certain members of the Government called on an influential British merchant to request a loan of money, and on receiving a refusal threatened his life. Mr. Mandeville, the English Consul, had sent to Rio for assistance, and it is said that he was seen in the streets escorted by two soldiers. The atrocities thus narrated are perhaps scarcely less remarkable than the enslaved state of the press, which is most forcibly exhibited on the present occasion. The *British Packet*, the Buenos Ayres journal, which is published in the English language, contains no other notice of a massacre of hundreds of persons than the following, which is scarcely intelligible to those who have not derived information from some private source:—"We are most happy to be able to announce, that the authority of the laws, momentarily disowned, in our at other times proverbially well ordered and quiet city, has been again acknowledged, and that order is now entirely restored through the energetic, effective measures, adopted by the Government. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the effects of the fearful crisis which has just passed, we confidently hope never to return, have been confined to the native inhabitants, and that in no case has any foreign resident been injured in his person or property. There has, doubtless, been much exaggeration in respect to the number who have fallen. We again repeat that order is entirely restored, and orders have been issued to arrest and imprison the perpetrators of the outrages which have held all classes in consternation." One could almost fancy this article penned by the Dictator himself, who is always highly lauded in this paper."

as those of England had done, they would then have the same claim to assistance.—The petition was then laid on the table. The Drainage Bill was read a third time. Their lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir R. PEEL presented a petition from the music classes at Exeter Hall, similar to that presented by the Lord President to the Upper House, and expressed his entire approbation of its prayer.

Sir R. PEEL then rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, for leave to bring in a bill for the better protection and security of her Majesty's person. He took a brief review of the statutes respecting treason, of which he declared his reluctance to increase the number. In the case of Francis, who had been indicted as a traitor, it had been found expedient, after conference with the judges who tried and the law officers who prosecuted him, to remit the extreme penalties of treason, and in compliance with their unanimous opinion, to deal with the criminal upon the same principles which would have guided the exercise of mercy in a case where the attack had been upon the life of a subject. But it was felt that, without treating those miscreants as guilty of high treason, some law was requisite for deterring them from the repetition of their base attempts—some law, which, instead of encouraging a false and stupid sympathy in their behalf, should consign them to that contempt and that sort of punishment which befitted their disgraceful practice. The bill, therefore, which he sought leave to introduce would inflict for the offences of presenting firearms at her Majesty, or striking or attempting to strike her person with missiles, and for various other acts of violence intended to alarm her Majesty or disturb the public peace, the penalty of seven years' transportation, with previous imprisonment and *bodily chastisement*.—LORD J. RUSSELL, Mr. HUME, Mr. O'CONNELL, and Col. SIBTHORP, severally expressed their approbation of the measure.—Leave having been given by an unanimous vote, Sir R. PEEL brought in the bill, which was then read a first and second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

On the order of the day being read for the commitment of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, some explanations were given by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer to a question from Mr. LIDDELL, respecting the Irish Poor Law Commissioners.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked whether, at this period of the session, within a few days of the expiration of the existing Poor-law, the Ministers were serious in their intention to press the now pending Poor-law Amendment Bill, which it was obviously impossible that the Legislature could get through in time. He observed upon the great inconvenience which would occur if the existing law should expire before the new bill could pass, and urged the Government to content itself with a short and temporary act.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM answered that he should persevere, unless the house should intimate an adverse opinion. An act continuing the commission for only a single year would, he was convinced, so damage its character as materially to impair its usefulness.—Captain BERNAL desired the friends of this bill to remember that to such a measure as this there might be a factious support, as well as a factious opposition. He feared there was some connexion between the Poor-law and the Corn-law, for when bread was dear gentlemen dreaded high poor-rates. He objected to the existing law peculiarly on account of the bastardy clauses. He reproached Sir Robert Peel for having, throughout the general election, connived at the declarations of his supporters against that law which he now called on them to uphold; and he specified certain members as having given pledges to their constituents which they were now very far from being inclined to redeem.—After some conversation between several members, Sir R. PEEL pressed the house to go into committee, disclaiming all desire to force a measure unduly, by dint of a majority, but protesting also against the right of a minority to go on obstructing the measures which a majority might approve. Such habit of obstruction would furnish a formidable argument against popular discussion. If, when the bill should arrive at a third reading, it should not meet the approval of members, they would then have the opportunity of opposing it in *toto*.—Many members successively rose, and pressed the Government to concede a temporary continuation of the commission, so as to give time for a full discussion of the whole subject in a future year. At length, on a very urgent though temperate appeal from Lord SANDON, Sir J. GRAHAM assured the house that Ministers did not intend to proceed with the bill when the lateness of the session should have thinned the attendance. If members should be leaving town by the time when the house should have assented to the prolongation of the powers of the commission for five years, he would postpone the other clauses to the next session, at an early period whereof the Government, he pledged himself, would introduce another bill, embodying the mitigations contained in the present measure, with such other relaxations as the experience of the interval should have found to warrant. In proof of the spirit in which Government was prepared to act, he would appeal to many of the improvements proposed in the present measure, and to all the general orders which had recently been promulgated by the commissioners. But, considering the arduousness of the duty which, under the circumstances of present distress, the commissioners would now have to discharge, he could not consent to dispense their authority by limiting their term of office to a single year.—The house then resolved itself into committee.

On the first clause, which proposes to continue the commission until 1847, Mr. SHARON CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, that the continuation should be only until 1843; resting his argument, not only on grounds of humanity, but on the principles of constitutional liberty.—Mr. FERRAND seconded the motion, re-entering largely into the subject of the Keighley Union, and Mr. Mott's report.—The amendment was supported by Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. HARDY, Sir C. NAPIER, Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. BORTHWICK, and Lord SANDON.—Mr. C. WOOD thought that, instead of shortening the proposed duration of the commission, it would be wiser to make it perpetual.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM supported the clause in its present form.—Mr. TROTTER was not in favour of agitating this question from year to year.—General JOHNSON, Mr. BUCKE, Captain PECHELL, Mr. KEMBLE, and Mr. MUNDT, severally supported the amendment.—The committee then divided—

For the original motion 104
Against it 32

Majority against the amendment 72

On the question that the clause stand part of the bill, Colonel SIBTHORP said he should take the sense of the committee upon the question.—General JOHNSON moved that the Chairman report progress.—Lord WORSLEY said that his constituents generally were in favour of the bill, and he should, therefore, though contrary to his wish, support upon this occasion her Majesty's Government. The committee then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion to report progress 16
Against it 178

Majority 162

Mr. FIELDEN then moved that the Chairman leave the chair.—The motion was negatived without a division. The committee then divided on the main question—

For the clause 146
Against it 26

Majority against the clause 120

The clause was then agreed to, and the house having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On the order for the Linen Manufacturers (Ireland) Bill being put, Mr. LABOUCHERE asked to what extent the bill was to be limited, and the term for which it was to be continued?—Mr. GLADSTONE said the term was one year, and the next session.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. HUME, on the motion being read for going into committee on the bill for the protection of her Majesty's person, desired to know whether the Ministers, who were about to ask for votes of public money, were prepared with any measure of economy. He would recommend that they should advise her Majesty to reduce the expenses of her household by one-half. He believed that the splendours of the Palace were very unpalatable to the people. The same principle ought to be applied to the whole civil expenditure, upon which he said that two or three millions sterling might be saved. Particularly, he would call upon the public servants, and the pensioners of the Crown, to make a sacrifice upon their incomes at least for two or three years.—Sir R. PEEL presumed that the speech just made had been delivered under the mistaken apprehension that the motion then before the house was for going into committee of supply. He showed the impracticability of making any material reduction upon the estimates of this year. There were many special causes of increase in them, for which the present Ministers were not responsible, such as the expenses of Syria and of China; but on the other hand, in a variety of instances, there was an actual saving. He regretted the reference to her Majesty's personal expenditure and bounty, and hoped that the house would proceed this evening to vote the supply without needless obstruction.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS rebuked Mr. HUME for his topics, and for the occasion which he had taken for introducing them.—Mr. HUME defended himself; and in his defence was seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS.—Sir R. PEEL interposed in a conciliatory tone.—Sir R. INGLIS explained; and the altercation then ceasing, the Protection Bill went through committee.—Sir R. PEEL took this opportunity of stating that Francis was to be transported to the most penal of the convict colonies.

After some questions and answers upon miscellaneous subjects, the house resolved itself into committee of supply.

In reply to Mr. HAWES, Sir R. PEEL said that the pressure of other business had prevented the Government from giving attention to the question of Church Extension as to other important subjects. The Government, therefore, would not, during the present session, propose any grant for Church Extension. The vote was agreed to.

On the vote for the repairs of the Royal Palace a conversation arose, in the course of which it was stated by the Earl of LINCOLN, that a sum of money voted last year for the erection of a conservatory at Buckingham Palace, had, at the special request of her Majesty, been applied to the provision of a private chapel.

Thin and several other votes were passed, after desultory conversations.

On the question that £62,300 be granted for defraying the salaries of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. HUME wished to know what was the proportion which would be required for the House of Lords, and not receiving an answer which he deemed satisfactory, moved that, instead of the sum proposed, only £41,300 should be granted.

The committee divided—

For the amendment 23
Against it 90

Majority 67

The house having resumed, The Protection of her Majesty's Person read a third time and passed. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Duke of BUCKLEIGH reported from the select committee that the house might proceed with the consideration of the Mines and Collieries Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM, pursuant to notice, brought forward his motion on the subject of distress, and concluded a very long speech by moving the appointment of a committee of inquiry.—The Earl of RIFTON opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be unwise to excite expectations, by the appointment of a committee, which could not be realized by that measure.—The debate was protracted to a late hour, but consisted of little more than a repetition of the statements and arguments advanced during the often-adjourned discussion of the same subject in the other house of Parliament.

On the division the numbers were—

Contents 14
Non-contents 61

Majority against the motion 47

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual protection and security of her Majesty's person.

Mr. O'CONNELL brought up the report of the Belfast inquisition committee, with the minutes of evidence, which were ordered to be printed.

In reply to Mr. HUME, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that the Mint was at work upon silver coin, and was supplying the Bank as fast as possible. The Bank had recently issued £200,000 in silver.

In moving the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into committee of supply, Sir R. PEEL took occasion to advert to the statement made by Lord PALMERSTON a few evenings ago, to the effect that Lord AUCKLAND had been requested by the present Government to retain the office of Governor-General of India, and to the inference drawn by the noble lord from that fact, viz., that the present Government had expressed its approbation of the policy pursued with respect to Afghanistan. The right hon. baronet denied the statements

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Several petitions were presented against the Mines and Collieries Bill. Their lordships went into committee on the Railways Bill; and Lord CAMPBELL moved the insertion of a clause, forbidding the locking the doors of railway carriages against the consent of the passengers. The LORD CHANCELLOR said the clause was quite unnecessary, as the railway companies had discontinued the practice, to the great annoyance of many of the passengers.

After some debate, the clause was rejected by a majority of four.

The bill for the better protection of her Majesty was read a first time.

The Mines and Collieries Bill, after a speech full of information on the subject from the Earl of DEVON, was read a second time without a division.—Adjour ned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. FERRAND presented a petition from Neath, Glamorganshire, against the truck system.

Mr. MUNDT gave notice that early next session he should move a committee to inquire whether the distressed state of the country arose from the state of the corn-laws and money-laws; also what proportion wages bore to the price of corn.

Sir F. BURDETT gave notice of a motion to address her Majesty, to erect a monument to the memory of Sir Sydney Smith.

The Tobacco Bill was fixed to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. HUME brought forward his motion for the opening of cathedrals, the British Museum, and other public properties, to the people generally.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Sir R. PEEL agreed to the general purport of the motion; but thought the matter had better be left in hands of the parties connected with it, on whom the expression of public opinion would, no doubt, have its due weight.

Mr. HUME eventually withdrew his motion.

Mr. EWART then moved, "That it is expedient that the Government School of Design be formed into a central normal school for the instruction of teachers of design in communication with other schools of design throughout the country."

Mr. GLADSTONE gave an explanation of the actual state and prospects of the School of Design, which was so satisfactory to the honourable mover that he withdrew his motion.

Mr. HUME moved for returns relating to the periods of service of flag-officers of the navy, which was refused by a majority of 76.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to regulate and reduce the expenses of the offices attached to the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland; also to bring in a bill for abolishing certain offices on the revenue side of the Court of Exchequer in England.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sudbury Disfranchisement (Witnesses Indemnity) Bill was read a third time, and passed.—Adjour ned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The British Possessions Abroad Bill, and the Dublin University Right of Voting Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Queen's Protection Bill, which was, after some congratulatory remarks from Lords MELOUNGE, COTTINGHAM, and BROUHAM, unanimously agreed to.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE put some questions relative to the duty for exporting stone cement; and Mr. GLADSTONE in reply said he should ask leave to bring in a bill to remove the export duty on that article, as much was wanting for Hamburg.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked if Government continued to receive fresh evidence of the state of the country; as it was notorious that each post brought new accounts of increasing distress?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (who had only just returned from the country) said he could not give an immediate answer to the hon. member's question.

Mr. MARK PHILIPS wished to ask whether it was likely that a large quantity of corn would come through Malta to this country; and if so, whether such would be admitted free of duty?—Mr. GLADSTONE said he did not know if a large quantity of wheat would come through Malta to this country, but if it did, it would be treated as foreign wheat.

The house then went into a committee of supply, Mr. GREENE in the chair. Various items were voted in detail, and the committee, after some observations, voted £30 000 for public education.

The vote for education in Ireland produced much discussion, Mr. WARD forcing a division, being the sequel to a course of disorder, for which he had previously been reprimanded from the chair; and his conduct elicited many expressions of censure.

The house resumed. Sir J. GRAHAM announced that it was the intention of Government, before the close of the session, to introduce a measure to amend the law of registration, and establish an effective appellate tribunal.

The Election Petitions Trial Bill was read a second time.—Adjour ned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Queen's Protection Bill, the British Possessions Abroad Bill, the Stock-in-Trade Rating Bill, the Witnesses Indemnity (Sudbury Election) Bill, the London Bridge Approaches and Royal Exchange Avenues Bill, the London and Greenwich Railway Bill, and several private bills. Some other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. Ricardo, said that reports of some disturbances which had recently occurred in the Pottery districts had reached the Government, but he was happy to state that there was nothing of an alarming nature in those reports.

Sir J. GRAHAM also stated it was not intended, in the present session, to bring in a bill for the regulation of mills and factories.

The house went into committee on the Licensed Lunatic Asylums Bill, and afterwards on the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill. Both were ordered to be reported on Tuesday.—Adjour ned.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite and household, attended divine service on Sunday at Claremont, whither they had gone the previous day, attended by their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge gave a grand dinner on Saturday at Cambridge House, to the officers of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, of which Regiment his Royal Highness is colonel. Twenty-eight of the officers were present.

The Queen and Prince Albert and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, walked in the gardens and grounds of Claremont during the forenoon of Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knessebeck, went to the review at Wimbledon, on Monday morning. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club, at Willis's Rooms.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Lady Augusta Somerset, honoured the performance of Mademoiselle Rachel, at the Italian Opera, on Monday evening, with their presence.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, arrived at Claremont, on a visit to the Queen, soon after one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from town. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen followed in another carriage and four.

The illustrious party partook of a *déjeuner* with her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Shortly before four o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen and Prince George, the Hereditary Prince, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, on their Serene Highnesses' departure for the Continent; and left Claremont, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, for town.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of the Hon. Captain Frederick W. Child Villiers (third son of the Earl of Jersey) and Lady Elizabeth de Reede Ginkle (daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Athlone) were celebrated on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. John Johnson, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, officiating at the ceremony.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—It has been finally arranged for the Court to visit Windsor for a somewhat lengthened period immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. The various repairs and alterations which were commenced at the Castle immediately after the departure of her Majesty on the 13th ult., will

be completed for the Queen's reception at a very early period in the ensuing month.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Earl of Ripon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Council sat an hour and a half.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Claremont on Wednesday afternoon, from her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. Her Royal Highness remained during the evening, and dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken an airing on a pony, yesterday forenoon, at Claremont.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen and the Hereditary Prince, left Marlborough House at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, attended by their respective suites, and embarked at Whitehall-stairs, in an Admiralty barge, for Greenwich, where the Governor received the illustrious visitors, and attended them during their inspection of the Royal Hospital.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince George, afterwards took leave of their august relative, the Queen Dowager, and left Greenwich, attended by their suite, in two carriages and four, for Dover, *en route* for the Continent.

BALL AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—On Wednesday night the Baroness Brunnow, the lady of his Excellency the Russian Minister, gave a magnificent *fête* at Ashburnham House, commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the nuptials of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The preparations for the ball were conducted on a scale of splendour becoming the joyous occasion, and nothing was omitted that could add to the elegance of the *fête*. The portico and vestibule were adorned on either side by a profusion of exotics, and the staircase and saloons generally were ornamented by numberless flowering plants.

In the vestibule were stationed the band of the Coldstream Guards; they, during the arrival of visitors, played in their usual excellent style, selections from the compositions of Lostzinger, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Rossini, Auber, Sir H. Bishop, Costa, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Legge, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George and Princess Augusta, attended by Lady Augusta Somerset, came at a quarter past eleven.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow was waiting to receive the Royal visitors, who were saluted with all the honours due to their elevated station by the military band.

Shortly after the arrival of the members of the Royal family, dancing commenced. Above 600 of the leading nobility, and nearly the whole of the foreign ministers and *attachés* to the *corps diplomatique*, graced the entertainment with their presence.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—On Monday a half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the charity, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the election of thirty children from a list of seventy-one candidates. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Gibbs, at eleven o'clock, when the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Rev. W. Curling, M.A.; and a report, from which it appeared that the charity had arrived at its jubilee, it being fifty years since its establishment in June, 1792, during which period nearly 1800 deaf and dumb children had been received into the institution. Although upwards of seventy children had been admitted during the last twelve months, the list of candidates did not diminish. At the present time 290 children were under instruction, who, with the exception of those on the pay-list, were clothed by the charity. The meeting was very numerously attended, and £178 in subscriptions was announced during the time of the election.

DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the London Diocesan Board of Education took place at the rooms of the institution, 79, Pall Mall, for the purpose of receiving the report of its proceedings for the past year, and electing officers for the year ensuing. The Rev. Dr. Cooke read the report, which congratulated the Society on the successful progress of the labours of the committee, and entered into a minute detail of the fiscal affairs of the institution. On the motion of Lord Radstock the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated. The right rev. chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL RACES.

WEDNESDAY.—The Croxteth Stakes were won easily by Lord Westminister's Satirist (Marson), beating Shadow, Currier and Meal. The Produce Stakes were won by Lord Derby's Fortune-Teller Holmes), beating Sir R. Bulkeley's c. by Beagle, by a head.

The Bickerstaffe Stakes were won by Lord Westminister's Candahar Marson), beating Lord G. Bentinck's Peloponnesus by a head.

The Sefton Stakes, for fillies, were won by Mr. Meiklum's Florence (Templeman), beating Colonel Crawford's f. by Ladgar, and three others. A fine race.

The Mersey Stakes were won by Mr. G. Clark's Philip (Holmes), beating Egidia, Maria Day, Colin Clink, and Gipsy Queen by half a length, easy.

The Sweepstakes of 500 sovs. each were walked over for by Auck-land.

CRICKET MATCH.—KENT v. ALL ENGLAND.

There never was, perhaps, in the annals of cricketing a greater triumph than the one achieved on Tuesday evening, at Lord's, by the players of Kent, in their match with an eleven selected from the various counties of England; and in which they, after two days of unrivalled play, were proclaimed the victors by a majority of no less than fifty runs. The English cricketers are unquestionably the finest in the world, and the "Men of Kent" having now defeated, without much difficulty, the *elite* of the gentlemen and professional players of this country, they are entitled to the distinction of being styled the champions of the players of this fine athletic and truly British game, which, as an exercise, is rapidly increasing in the estimation of the public, particularly the aristocracy; and, if any argument were wanting to support this fact, the late order of the Commander-in-Chief for the establishment of cricket-grounds in the neighbourhood of barracks, for the sole use of officers and privates, would alone be sufficient.

For some time past this match has been the principal topic of conversation among the members of the metropolitan subscribers and provincial cricket clubs, and consequently a speculative interest has been excited; indeed, bets to an immense amount have been pending the result; and some idea may be formed of the anxiety with which that was regarded by those amateurs and players who were unavoidably absent and living in distant parts, that pigeon and one-horse expresses were dispatched after each innings, communicating the state of the game.

The weather being propitious both Monday and Tuesday, the enclosure at Lord's presented a gay and animated appearance, from the immense assemblage of spectators, more than four thousand of whom paid for admission. There were above one hundred of the equipages of the nobility and other distinguished persons, including a number of the carriages of ladies of rank and fashion, in most of which were the fair owners with their families and friends, comprising the Countess of Verulam and Lady Jane Grimston, Countess Craven, Lady Augusta Gordon, Lady Bayley, &c.

Among other sporting noblemen, gentlemen, and well-known amateurs and patrons of the game we noticed the Marquis of Exeter, Earl of Aboyn, Earl Craven, Viscount Folkestone, Viscount Grimston, Lord W. Beresford, Lord M. Hill, Lord F. Beauclerc, Lord C. Russell, Lord F. Gordon, the Hon. F. Craven, the Hon. R. Grimston, the Hon. F. Grimston, the Hon. H. Grimston, the Hon. F. Ponsonby, the Hon. S. Ponsonby, the Hon. A. Villiers, the Hon. F. Cavendish,

the Hon. Montague, the Hon. A. Saville, the Hon. Colonel Lowther, Sir J. Bayley, General Mundy, Captain Udney, Captain J. A. Lambert, &c.

The play altogether was first-rate.

[We shall present our subscribers next week with an interesting view of Lord's Ground.]

GRAND ROWING MATCH.

The public were entertained on Wednesday by an aquatic exhibition almost as rare as unexpected, in the revival of the scullers' wager, termed Lyon's sovereigns. In former years this was the great leading wager of the season, the contest by which the merits of the fresh candidates of each succeeding year were tested, and on which the sporting gentlemen bestowed more than ordinary attention. After two or three years of indifferent subscriptions it was discontinued, and from that period to this—a term, we should think, of half a dozen years—matches with picked scullers have been most infrequent. The present contest differed in no respect from those of former years, as regarded its conditions, and the distance was, as usual, from Westminster-bridge to Putney, with seven scullers.

At half-past four the river was covered with boats belonging to the celebrated aquatic clubs, including those of the Cambridge, Oxford, King's College, St. George's, Leander, and others of equal note; and there were several members of the respective universities in handsome wicker wherries. Betting was in favour of Phelps, George Campbell being next favourite. The men were started on this occasion from buoys with lines. They dashed away at a slashing pace. It was a sharp trial of game and stamina, but Pocock of Lambeth maintained the lead, and won the race by three lengths. Phelps was second, Hill third, Campbell fourth. The winner performed the distance under the disadvantages of excessive one-handed labour in thirty-eight minutes.

THE GUERNSEY REGATTA.

This regatta took place on Tuesday last. The wind blew fresh from the south-west; so that a fine opportunity was afforded for developing the utmost speed of all the vessels. The first prize competed for was the Sarnian Cup, valued at £100. The extremity of the course was from the Red Buoy in the Small Russell to two small craft moored to the southward of Castle Cornet, about six or seven miles. The winner was the Victoria, the property of A. Connor, Esq., of Cork. An amateur rowing match took place subsequently between two four-oared gigs, namely, the Tinemara and the Victoria, for five silver medals, which was won by the former. In the evening the parties dined at Gardner's Hotel. Wednesday evening a ball, in connection with the regatta, took place at the Assembly Rooms.—Guernsey Comet.

GOODWOOD RACES.—Goodwood Races commence on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and will continue four days. On the first day there will be the Craven Stakes; the 300 sov. Stakes, 12 subs.; the Gravice Stakes of 100 sov. each, 32 subs.; the Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sov. each, 17 subs.; the Goodwood Club Stakes for gentlemen riders, 14 subs.; the Welter Stakes for gentlemen riders, 7 subs.; the 1000 sov. match between Charles the Twelfth and Hyllus; and the Innkeepers' Plate, heats. On the second day, the Goodwood Stakes, the Cowdray Stakes, Queen's Plate, Stewards' Cup, and the Members' and Stand Plates, both in heats. On the third day, the Cup, 50 subs.; the Racing Stakes of 50 sov. each, 26 subs.; a Sweepstakes of 25 sov. each, for two-year-olds, 12 subs.; the Molecomb Stakes of 50 sov. each, 15 subs.; the Duke of Richmond's Plate; and the Anglesey Stakes for gentlemen riders. The meeting will finish on Friday with the March Stakes for gentlemen riders (certain to produce two classes and a challenge race); the Chesterfield Cup, 38 subs.; the Nassau Stakes of 50 sov. each, 22 subs.; and two matches. Without counting the heats, therefore (they are not only superfluous, but *infra dig.*), the sport for each day is almost unequalled in value and extent. The Marquis of Westminster and Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart., are stewards. The races will commence each day at half-past twelve o'clock precisely.

CHESS.

The following game was played in the Westminster Chess Club during last summer, between the celebrated players, M. de la Bourdonnais and Mr. M'Donnell:

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. V.

JOSEPH STURGE.

The persecutors of Fox, the first who openly professed and acted on the principles, since so well known as those of the "Society of Friends," would hardly have credited the prophet who should have foreshown them what an active part and weighty influence the "Friends" would one day possess, in the agitation that always must precede the political of social changes of the times. Yet much influence this peculiar sect has attained; and it is conceded them the more willingly, that it has been gained by legitimate means. The growth of their influence in society forcibly reminds us of the text, "The stone which the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner." Burke speaks of Religion "lifting her mitred front in courts and palaces;" but who would have expected to see the "broad-brim" making its way into senates, and assemblies of passionate and heated controversy? Yet this is also the case, and from causes that may easily be explained. Beneath that quiet, calm exterior, which seems the universal attribute of the "Friends," there is much latent enthusiasm, warm sympathy with the sufferings of humanity, of whatever reed, nation, or colour, and a deep desire to raise mankind to a condition nearer to that standard which it is the duty of all Christian men to, at least, struggle to attain. The desire to effect this does, we believe, lead the members of this quietest and most unobtrusive of sects, to do a seeming violence to the general tenor of their lives, and mingle in those disputes and struggles which are generally carried on by men of harder minds, and who have, it may be, more selfish motives for action. Of those few of the Society of Friends who have been forced into public notice by the share they have taken in the politics of the day, we know not a better or more favourable specimen than Joseph Sturge. He was particularly distinguished for the active part he took in procuring the abolition of slavery; he had the cause thoroughly at heart; and he spared neither his pen, his purse, nor his personal exertions in the cause. The Anti-Corn-Law League is exceedingly strong in the support it receives from the Society of Friends; those who attended its meetings last year must have seen the mild intelligent features of the subject of our sketch as busy in the common cause, as earnest, but less fiery, as the fiercest Repeater there; his outward bearing supported by an inward conviction, that what he was engaged in was his duty. The violent energy, breaking not unfrequently into passion, which marked the demeanour of others, could not be traced in him; the "quietism," if we may so call it, of his sect, seemed to surround him like a spell, and to enable him to walk unscathed among the firebrands with whom he acted, in a spirit far different from their own. In the present year he has headed a movement, which has for its object a closer union between the middle and working-classes, whom the political events of late years seem to have estranged from each other. An "extended suffrage" is to be the means of bringing the represented and unrepresented classes into more cordial union; but whether it has yet succeeded to any great extent, seems doubtful. The Anti-Corn-Law League is at this moment again sitting in Palace-yard, but we have missed Joseph Sturge from among them. If his presence could act as a rebuke to the rash and violent men who now seem to take so prominent a part in the business of the League, he is much wanted at their meetings. The language now employed is such as every thinking man must regret, such as Joseph Sturge could not approve. It does not stop short of incitements to bloodshed and revolt. Apart from all considerations of agreement or difference with their cause, we wish, for the sake of the people, that such things had not been said, as have been attributed to them, and remain undenied. It is no light matter to speak of blood; while to hold up the prospect of it as a threat, is wickedness. The soil of England has not as yet been moistened with aught more sad than the tears of the suffering thousands who tread it under the chilling shadow of poverty; let not the crimson shower descend upon it now. They who make threats, by no means obscure, of assassination, cannot have a right sense of the task they have undertaken. Assuredly such are not the sentiments of Joseph Sturge.

There was a ghostly air about these uninhabited chambers in the Temple, and attending every circumstance of Tom's employment there, which had a strange charm in it. Every morning when he shut his door at Islington, he turned his face towards an atmosphere of unaccountable fascination, as surely as he turned it to the London smoke; and from that moment, it thickened round and round him all day long, until the time arrived for going home again, and leaving it, like a motionless cloud, behind. It seemed to Tom, every morning, that he approached this ghostly mist, and became enveloped in it, by the easiest succession of degrees imaginable. Passing from the roar and rattle of the streets into the quiet court-yards of the Temple, was the first preparation. Every echo of his footsteps sounded to him like a sound from the old walls and pavements, wanting language to relate the histories of the dim, dismal rooms; to tell him what lost documents were decaying in forgotten corners of the shut-up cellars, from whose lattices such mouldy sighs came breathing forth as he went past; to whisper of dark bins of rare old wine, bricked up in vaults among the old foundations of the Halls; or mutter in a lower tone yet darker legends of the cross-legged knights, whose marble effigies were in the church. With the first planting of his foot upon the staircase of his dusty office, all these mysteries increased; until ascending step by step, as Tom ascended, they attained their full growth in the solitary labours of the day.—*Martin Chuzzlewit.*

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. II.



ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.

Of the thousands who daily pass by this sacred edifice which divides the vast stream of life flowing from east to west, like a rock in some river which resteth not nor stays in its course, "but flows, and as it flows, for ever will flow on," few are they who ever dream that they are passing one of the most interesting spots in London—the place where the emblem of its old amusements lingered the longest and departed the last; where the poetry of its out-door life flourished in its youth, and died unwilling in age, even when it was compelled to give way before what is called the march of modern improvement. Reader, on the site of St. Mary-le-Strand, that smoke-blackened church which stands at the end of Drury-lane, and on your right hand, as you pass westward under the shadow of Somerset House, stood once the "Maypole in the Strand." Visions of olden mirth, vex not our aching sight with shadows of revelry and glee, that not England, far less London, may ever behold again! Here, says the quaint old chronicler, did the "young men and maidens" of London and Westminster "much resort," to do observance to the morn of May, with such dancing, and devices, and minstrelsy, as would by no means find favour in the eyes of those blue-coated functionaries, from whom a hearty laugh at a print-shop window is almost enough to excite a "Move on." The government clerks who, at four o'clock, look up at the steeple to assure themselves that her Majesty has not had a minute more of their ill-paid time than she is entitled to, seldom picture to themselves the pole and garland that would have greeted them, could they have looked up there in the early days of Queen Anne. Yet so it was: and, as regrets for the past are useless, let us to our task, which is to describe the present, or at least the manner in which what is the present, took the place of the past. The old church of "St. Mary and the Innocents in the Strand," stood to the south of the present structure, nearer the river, and on the ground now partly occupied by one of the wings of Somerset House. It was pulled down by "order" of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, in 1549, to make room for the magnificent pile which he commenced on the site of the present Somerset House. We should like to hear what the Bishops of Exeter or London would say to the "absolute shall" of any noble duke of the present day, who might fancy that a church stood in the way of his prospect or improvements! Even in those times the proud Protector carried his power too far; the people at once accused him of peculation and sacrilege; and the immense sums he lavished on his building, and the recklessness he showed for sacred things in laying its foundation, were the pleas made use of by his enemies to bring him down from his "pride and place." In this drama the little church of St. Mary in the Strand played an important part. All that is known of the early history of this edifice is, that it was a church in 1222, how long before that date is unknown. When it was pulled down, as we have stated, it deprived the parishioners of their place of worship, and they joined themselves to the Church of St. Clement Danes, and after that of St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy. They continued to attend this as their parish church for more than one hundred and fifty years, till, in 1723, the act for erecting fifty new churches within the bills of mortality was passed. One of the number was appointed for this parish. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1714, so that it must have been commenced in anticipation of the act; it was completed and consecrated in 1723, and, instead of the ancient name, was called St. Mary-le-Strand.

Though not large (the builder was probably confined both by space and funds), it is an elegant building, and not without considerable merit as a specimen of metropolitan church architecture. It has an air of solidity about it which makes it look as if built for ages to come, and which still does not degenerate into heaviness. The western entrance is gained by a flight of steps cut in a circular sweep, conducting to a circular portico of Ionic columns, surmounted by a dome, which is crowned by an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church in pilasters of the same at the corners, and in the inter-columniations are niches, handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order; beneath, and between these, the windows are placed over the niches. The windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. The steeple is light, though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals. A dwarf stone wall runs round the building, surmounted by an iron railing, more useful perhaps than ornamental.

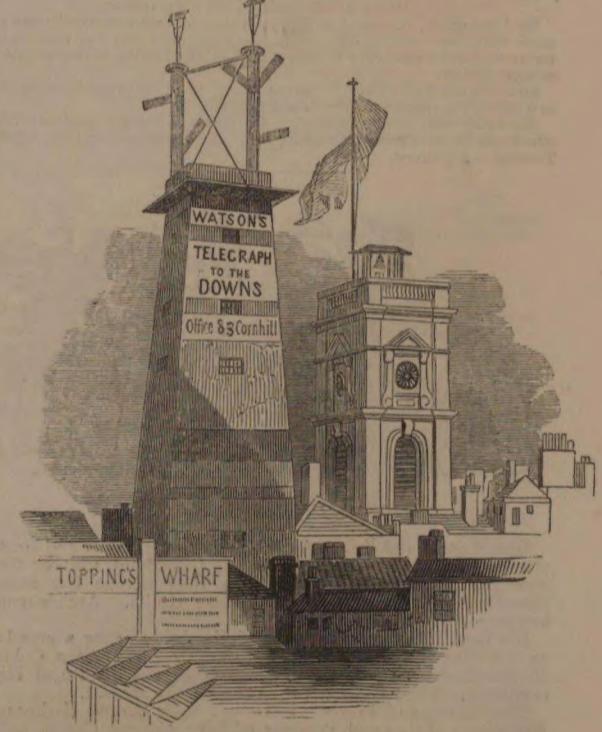
The church is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. An estimate taken some years since gives the value of the living at £225 a-year, besides the surplice fees: of this £100 a-year was settled by Parliament, and the remainder made up by a pound-rate on the inhabitants in lieu of tithes.

Such is a brief account of this church: those to whom the traditions of the spot are interesting, may wish to know what

became of the Maypole, the centre of attraction to hundred³ ere summer revelry gave way to Sunday devotion. It is consoling to reflect, that no ignoble end befel this relic of olden time. When it was taken down (and much fell with it), it was found to be a good hundred feet in length, and probably for that reason was obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, and conveyed to Wanstead Park, in Essex, the seat of Sir John Child, afterwards Lord Castlemain, where, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Pound, it was used in erecting a telescope, 125 feet long, the largest then known in the world, which had been presented to the Royal Society by M. Hugon, a scientific, and, we presume, a munificent foreigner. Thus, after gladdening the heart of man for a long, almost unknown period, it became instrumental in increasing his knowledge of "every star which heaven doth show;" it was beneficial in both capacities; and at the present moment we can hardly decide in which it was the most worthily employed. What became of the "Maypole," after the telescope had tired the eyes and exhausted the calculations of some generations of the Royal Society, we have not been able to learn: perchance it rotted into the earth, or, doing good to the last, it fed the winter's hearth of some poor cottager dwelling by the park side of Wanstead. In whatever manner it disappeared from the earth, few trees of the forest have been destined to minister more to the mirth and knowledge of the world. Would that we could now see the two things blended more frequently than we find them! Neither has gained by parting company; and could we recal the simple mirth and hearty cheerfulness of the olden time, it might be found that a course of most learned lectures on any ology of the list, might be well exchanged for a merry May-morning's dance round the "old Maypole in the Strand."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

In this miraculous age of improvements and discoveries when "the annihilation of time and space" is no longer regarded as an idle chimera of the brain, it might hardly be considered necessary to occupy our space with a detail of the various schemes that have been adopted and put in operation to facilitate this most paramount and prevailing desire. So many thousands of our country readers, however (and we are proud to say that our country circulation increases weekly beyond our most sanguine expectations), must be naturally unacquainted with those experiments in arts and science which the "great metropolis" is continually eliciting, that we feel it a duty which we owe to our friends and supporters at a distance, to place before them those objects of interest and real usefulness in which the metropolis abounds, and which are only known to them by name, and that too, perhaps, through the cold and often suspected medium of a newspaper advertisement. The subject which we have selected for illustration, in the present instance, is *Watson's Telegraph*, established for the service of the mercantile and shipping interest of the United Kingdom—one which, we believe, is not familiar either to our metropolitan or provincial readers, not even along the line of coast where this astonishing contrivance has been established. The title of this machine almost sufficiently explains its use and object as far as the *saving of time* is concerned, but the simple complexity (if we may so say) of its arrangement is so different from anything that has been heretofore started to answer the purposes of a telegraph, that we have deemed it necessary, even at the risk of encroaching inordinately on our space, to add a rather lengthened letter-press description of the apparatus which the subjoined engraving represents.



WATSON'S TELEGRAPH.

The view of the above edifice is taken from the Borough, and must be acknowledged by all who have seen it to be most correct. The plan was invented by a gentleman named Watson, and is carried into execution, we understand, by a body of enterprising gentlemen calling themselves the "Shipping Telegraphic Association." As regards the topographical object of the telegraph, the intention is to establish it at various parts of the coast of Great Britain, and others from the coast to London, for the purpose of conveying instant intelligence of the arrival of vessels at any port; of vessels seen at a distance; of vessels in distress; of the kind of aid required and the place to which it must be sent; of orders given or required; of the number of passengers, or the kind and amount of cargo on board; and numerous other matters arising out of maritime enterprise; of the manner in which lives and property may be saved by such a system.

Coast Stations are now or have already been established at Pentland Firth, Peterhead, Flamborough Head, Spurn, Yarmouth, Orfordness, North Foreland, Deal, Reculver, Sheppey, the Needles, and three places in the Isle of Wight. There is also a chain of stations to connect London with Deal; the first of which is now erecting on the top of a shot-tower at the foot of London-bridge; the second at Forest-hill; the third at Knockholt; and others at Wrotham-hill, Bluebell-hill, and three or four elevated spots between there and Deal. These stations, by an agreement with the Trinity-house, are in communication, not only with each other, but also with the floating lights at the Nore, the Goodwin-sands, &c.

With regard to the mechanism of the signals, it is necessary to state that the primary part is the "Telegraphic Dictionary";



INTERIOR OF WATSON'S TOWER.

a copy of which is kept at each station, and contains several thousand words, names, phrases, and directions, such as are likely to be most useful and required, and names of vessels, of places, and certain nautical terms, which have been selected with great care, as may best suit the object in view. They are all ranged alphabetically, and each one has a number attached to it, which number becomes the symbol employed in signalling.

It will thus be seen that the telegraphic operation consists, in principle, of the transference from place to place of symbols representing numbers. In this plan the numbers are represented by the position which two or more boards, poles, or arms, are made to assume, with reference one to another; the general principles of which (though not the minute details) may perhaps be understood from the following description.

The main part consists of two vertical masts, about twenty feet apart, and fifty feet high. Two cross-trees or poles are fixed, one near the top of each mast, and two pairs of arms are hinged to the lower part of each mast, one pair above another. There are thus eight arms, which, when down in the grooves, are invisible at a small distance. When in operation, one arm is capable of projecting sideways in one of three different directions, viz., upwards, inclining downwards, and horizontal. Every arm is managed by means of a wire rope, which passes into the house, and is there moved by a sort of windlass.

Now let us for an instant confine our attention to one pair of arms, attached to the same mast at equal heights, the one branching out to the left and the other to the right. Calling one the north arm—when this inclines upwards it signifies 1; when horizontal, 2; when it inclines downwards, 3. The south arm signifies 4, 5, and 6, when inclining upwards, horizontally, and downwards, respectively. Both arms inclining upwards signify 7; both horizontal, 8; and both inclining downwards, 9. It will thus be very apparent that any numeral from 1 to 9 may be symbolised by one or both of these arms, pointed obliquely or horizontally.

But if the number be higher than 9, the upper pair of arms in the same mast is brought into requisition. Here the positions are similar to those of the pair below; but each one is

equivalent to a number ten times as great as the one below. If the lower north arm, inclining downwards, indicates 3, the upper north arm, inclining downwards, would indicate 30; and so of all the other positions. To indicate such a number as 79, therefore, the two upper arms would incline upwards for 70, and the two lower would incline downwards for 9.

Supposing, however, the number to reach hundreds or thousands, the other mast is employed, of which each pair of boards move precisely in the same way as the former. But the value of the indication is proportionably higher, the lower pair representing hundreds, and the upper pair thousands. These may all be compared in an easy way, by supposing the whole eight arms to project horizontally: then the lower pair on the first mast, as before observed, would represent 8; the upper pair, 80; the upper pair in the other mast, 800; and so on.

As these telegraphs are too cumbersome to be used on board ship, a system of flag-signals has been devised by Mr. Watson. Sir Home Popham and other naval officers have directed their attention to signals of this kind, and many attempts have been made to limit the flags to a conveniently small number. In Mr. Watson's system, thirteen flags are sufficient, used one or more at a time, to give all the signals contained in the telegraph-dictionary. Difference of colour, and difference of position as hoisted on the masts and ropes, give together all the combinations required.

Already, in the north of England, many and decided benefits—not only to commerce, but to the cause of humanity—have resulted from the telegraphic system as applied to shipping; and when the extensive system here sketched shall be in practical operation round the eastern and southern coasts of England, the contributions to civilization will, we are inclined to believe, be more extensive than the projectors first imagined.

It may be requisite to add that the Lords of the Admiralty have directed all her Majesty's ships and vessels to be provided with Watson's signal books, for the convenience of the mercantile community. By this means, merchant vessels carrying Watson's code will be enabled to communicate with any of her Majesty's vessels of war they may meet at sea. All revenue cruisers are also to be similarly supplied.



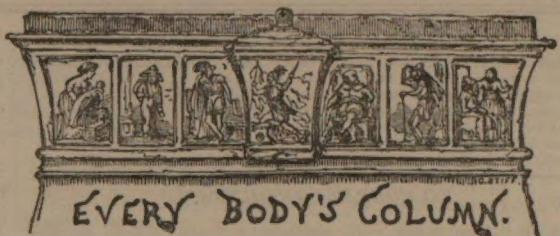
VIEW OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OF LONDON AND THE THAMES.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

The pent-up commerce of the Port of London appears to have burst forth with exceeding vigour on the coming into operation of the New Tariff, a measure, the uncertainty of which has so long suspended the vitality of our mercantile marine. On Monday the scene at the Custom-House was one of most extraordinary bustle and excitement, and formed a striking contrast to the stagnation which for some time past has prevailed within the portals of that great emporium of commerce. The apartment, which it is no misnomer to call the "long room," was crowded to overflowing with busy, bustling men of business, whose anxious countenances proclaimed the advent of a new market; and on the "grand side," we are informed, no fewer than 1850 entries were made during the day, whilst on the "plantation side" the entries amounted to upwards of 1000. At the Bonded Office, St. Katharine's Dock, the London Dock, and the West India Dock, a great deal of business was done, and a considerable quantity of

foreign produce, which had been waiting the passing of the bill, was cleared from the different warehouses. The Hamburg steamer, which arrived during the morning, had a quantity of meat and poultry on board, which was admitted under the new regulations. We have endeavoured to perpetuate the recollection of this critical juncture in our commercial career, by the above view of the Custom-House of London and the Thames, which may not be unacceptable to our readers.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The members of the Royal Household, with the vast number of domestics in the Master of the Horse department, whose salaries and wages, payable quarterly at Lord Jersey's office in the Royal Mews, became due on the 1st instant, have been officially informed that a delay of some days must necessarily take place in the payment, in consequence of the Lords of the Treasury having required a return of their respective incomes, perquisites, &c., to be made forthwith to the Treasury, at Whitehall, with the view, it is supposed, of subjecting them to the deduction of the Income-tax.



BALMY BREEZES, I'VE SOUGHT YE LONG.

Balmy breezes I've sought ye long;
Now ye come in luscious tides,
Bearing the riches of scent and song,
From the wild-flower fields to which ye belong,
Where the summer-king presides.

All acknowledge your potent power,
Man and insect, beast and bird;
For ye give a charm to the evening hour,
Whether here, in hall, or in foliage bower;
And their souls by your spells are stirr'd.

I'm your lover, and delight to kiss
Your sweet lips as they pass by;
I would wed ye (for 'twould be such bliss,
Nor a transient rapture or a joy like this),
And upon your bosom die!—*Cicare.*

QUIPS ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Marriage is like a silk purse—most agreeable to bear when there is plenty of money in it. Marriage is like a mouse-trap—once get into it and you are caught, without the least prospect of recovering your liberty. Marriage is like a "rose-tree in full bearing"—how attractive are its flowers! but the bright leaves fall after a season, and the thorns alone remain. Marriage among fools is like a boiled calf's head, without the accompaniment of brains. Marriage is like a roast leg of mutton on Sunday—served up cold on Monday, ditto with pickles on Tuesday, and hashed up on Wednesday. Marriage is the sunshine of life—beneath its genial influence spring up the best affections and the noblest virtues of man, which in the sterility of selfish celibacy would have lain dormant and useless.

MELTING MOMENTS.

A gentleman happened to remark, one intensely hot evening, that Parliament would soon be "dissolved." A young lady in the company immediately added, "So we all shall, if this weather continue."

SPEECH.

There is no greater miracle than the power of speech. The Divine Artificer of such a power! What is more wondrous than the evolving of thought in the chamber of the mind, and its winged course to the tongue! What matchless machinery, by which thought becomes embodied, as it were, and in one moment transmitted to thousands of fellow minds!

To strip religion of her gloom, and present her in such an attractive form, that you could not choose but love her, is the Christian minister's happy task.

NEW DICTIONARY FOR LADIES.

Brute—a domestic endearment for a humane husband. *Wrinkle*—The first thing one lady sees on another's face. *Horrid, hideous*—Terms of admiration elicited by any lovely face except that in the looking glass. *Nice, dear*—Expressions of delight applied to anything from a baby to a grenadier. *Time*—A thing that begins to exist only after the birth of a great-grandchild.

The following comes from New York:—"Are you fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" "Very," responded the interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner a lover of literature. "Have you," continued the inquisitive lady, "ever read *Ten Thousand a year?*" "No, Madam; I never read so many novels in all my life."

HALF FARTHINGS.

In England, dear England, what is there that one can purchase for such a mite as one of the new fractions? Nothing. The traditional farthing rushlight has risen to four times the price, and the old half-penny roll has rolled into a penny one. And half a farthing? The only commodity I know of to be obtained for such a trifle is—kicks!

"I'd kick him for half a farthing."

The New Monthly.

CHARITY.

"I fear," said a country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you, in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have misunderstood me to say *specie*, which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer labouring under the same mistake."

A bookseller received an order for "2 sam bux." He puzzled his brain some time without understanding the meaning thereof, and returned it for an explanation. The writer was very much astonished that it could not be understood. "Why," said he, "it is as plain as day: 2 sam (psalm) bux (books)." This explained the mystery.—*New York Evening Post.*

GOOD RIDDANCE.

This is the last day of May, and, sooth to say, we are not sorry, for it has been a most melancholy and unpleasant month. Time was when all kinds of honied words were lavished upon May—"Merry May"—and poets and painters bedecked her in flowers, and sunshine, and brightness; but the only colouring in which the May of 1842 can be presented with any kind of "truth to nature," is that in which an eastern editor last week "showed her up," to wit—"as an old dowd sitting up for company in a mud-coloured calico gown, with a dripping cotton umbrella over her head."—*New York Sun.*

ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN.

Dr. Johnson used always, in going up Bolt-court, to put one foot upon each stone of the pavement; if he failed, he felt certain the day would be unlucky. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, never wrote but in full dress. Dr. Routh, of Oxford, studied in full canonicals. An eminent living writer can never compose with his slippers on. A celebrated preacher of the last century could never make a sermon with his garters on. A great German scholar writes with his braces off. Reiseg, the German critic, wrote his commentaries on Sophocles with a pot of porter by his side. Schlegel lectures, at the age of seventy-two, extempore, in Latin, with his snuff-box constantly in his hand; without it he could not get on.

MUSIC.

I would fain know what music is; I seek it as a man seeks eternal wisdom. Yesterday evening I walked late in the moonlight in the beautiful avenue of lime-trees on the banks of the Rhine, and I heard a tapping noise and soft singing. At the door of a cottage, under the blossoming lime-tree, sat a mother with her twin babes; the one lay at her breast, the other in a cradle, which she rocked with her foot, keeping time to her singing. In the very germ then, when the first trace of life begins to stir, music is the nurse of the soul: it murmurs in the ear, and the child sleeps; the tones are the companions of his dreams; they are the world in which he lives. He has nothing; the babe, although cradled in his mother's arms, is alone in the spirit; but tones find entrance into his half-conscious soul, and nourish it as the earth nourishes the life of plants.—*Bettina.*

A PURSUIT.

No human being, however exalted his rank and fortune, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, can long be happy without a pursuit. Life is a ladder, on which we cling from hope to hope, and by expectation, strive to ascend to enjoyments; but he who fancies he has reached his highest hope, or who enjoys the utmost of his wishes, is miserable indeed; for many who have been most successful in their respective undertakings, have given the gloomiest description of the emptiness of human pleasures. The pursuit alone can give true happiness; and the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man, is worthy his attention.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 17th.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.—Christian IV., King of Denmark, arrived in England on a visit to James I., 1606.
 MONDAY, 18th.—Petrarch died, 1374.
 TUESDAY, 19th.—Coronation of George IV., 1821.
 THURSDAY, 21st.—St. Victor's Day.—Burns died.
 FRIDAY, 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
 SATURDAY, 23rd.—First newspaper established, 1585.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Custom-House, Southampton."—The annoyance and delay suffered here is a grievance which is really almost beyond endurance. Passengers from all parts of the world, and even from our own Channel Islands, have to undergo the delay of upwards of two, and sometimes five, hours before they are allowed to proceed on their journeys. A correspondent complains that on Friday morning, July 8th, he arrived from Guernsey at three o'clock in the morning, and had to wait till eight o'clock before he was enabled to obtain his luggage from the Custom-house. The first train had started to London, and the delay occasioned not only much inconvenience, but positive loss. We hope the absurd regulations at our ports will soon be altered.

"The Land Sharks."—We have had many letters complaining of a set of harpies who infest the coasts of most countries. We know of no decided remedy to avoid being plundered by these impostors. In our own country we hope the Legislature will interfere. Half the pleasure of an excursion is taken away by the double annoyance of the importunities and plunderings of cads, porters, and others, who infest the sea-ports of all parts of the world.

"Kensall-green Cemetery."—We cannot tell who may happen to be the Directors of this burial-ground. Of this we are certain, the regulations are far from agreeable to the visitors. Our correspondent might well be indignant at the police snatching a flower from his breast; we would advise him and others not to subject themselves to such officiousness, by keeping away in future.

We have to apologise to many correspondents. Some private communications shall be answered in a day or two.

"The Income Tax."—This tax, which at first was supposed to touch only persons of £150 per annum, we find has already taken effect on persons receiving dividends at the Bank to the amount of £2 10s. and upwards. The only remedy for the persons subject to the above reduction is an appeal to the Commission—a very pleasant remedy, truly. We wish the Government joy of the outcry which will soon reach them, when this unequal tax is in full operation.

We shall be glad to receive proposals for engravings. Apply on Monday only, at 10, Crane-court, between ten and one in the morning.

"F. T." Mansfield, we are certain can procure our journal regularly, if he orders it. Apply to Mr. Langley, bookseller.

Booksellers and news-agents are informed that on application to our Publisher, they will be supplied with Prospectives of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, gratis.

"W. S." had better order Saturday's edition.

"T. R." Manchester.—We recommend him the Saturday's edition. The impressions of the engravings are not better in the first edition. They do not wear like copper or steel plate engravings.

"J. N." Winchester.—300,000 impressions might be taken without serious injury to our engravings.

Part II. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, is now ready, and may be had, by order, of all booksellers throughout the kingdom.

"B. Blundy, Esq."—His communication our Publisher will attend to.

"J. K. P."—We will inquire.

"Carus Amicus" shall appear.

"A Subscriber," Teignmouth, had better send what he requests us to insert.

"R. A. B." Leeds, next week.

"A. Thompson," Inverkeithing.—We will try to find room.

"J. J." "3, Manchester-buildings.—Too late; the occasion is passed.

"Brutus."—Edinburgh Castle shall appear. Could he forward us a short well-written history? Buckingham Palace is not forgotten. Windsor Castle will appear.

"J. T." Nottingham.—The view of his town next week.

Our usual articles on Gardening and Chess, together with the weekly Calendar, were unavoidably excluded from our last publication, owing to the great press of important public news.

A view of Bristol will appear next week, beautifully engraved.

We beg our advertising friends to send their favours on Thursday, as we cannot undertake to insert any advertisements after Thursday evening.

"N. D."—Our friend is mistaken in thinking that we were mistaken in our chess answer. The rule we laid down of making queens is general "in the clubs," of course as a strict law; but the conventionalities of ordinary society have given a predominance to the custom we indicated.

"A Subscriber," Bridgwater, complains courteously; but should hardly, we think, complain at all. If, however, there be an honour in being an exception to the general rule, our correspondent has all that advantage.

"A Subscriber," Edinburgh.—We have only to repeat that our Wrapper is not stamped, and cannot, therefore, go by post. The result is, as we have again and again stated, that it must be procured by the news-agent or bookseller of parcels. Of course our own Publisher could not transmit the Wrappers. Independently of the postage, the labour would render that impossible; but he will supply them to any London agent with the utmost readiness. There has never been a deficiency in the quantity.

"W. A. B."—The limits of our journal will not admit the suggestion, in consequence of the space occupied by cuts. Every possible degree of intelligence which the paper can receive is condensed within its columns, except upon occasions when some things are unwillingly excluded to make way for the celebration of any extra important event.

Thanks to Mr. John Morris. We may find room for his communication.

"A. L."—In a day or two we will answer our correspondent by post.

"J. O."—We cannot venture to answer legal questions, especially upon a subject which is about to open so wide a field of appeal. We shall be happy to receive specimens and notices of the landscape illustrations.

"A. H. H." Leamington.—We have given special directions concerning the wrapper in this case; but there should be no difficulty. The London bookseller can procure them in abundance at the office. We have before stated that Mr. Marriot neither has, nor never had, any connection with this journal. The Colosseum Print will be delivered upon a previously organized system. The Views, Papers, &c., might meet our purpose; but we should like to receive a specimen. Thanks for the whole spirit and intention of our correspondent's letter.

The letter of "Miles" is useful and just. Nothing but gradual organization can conquer the imperfection which his comments attack. Matter-of-fact statements like his can, however, never be lost upon us.

"E. M."—The newsman should know. It was always advertised to be given at six months from the date of the commencement of the paper.

"A. St. Mungo Resident."—Upon the ground of the name or title having been applied to our Saviour. To the rest of the communication we may find it within our province to attend.

Captain Gray's work, &c., have been received, and will be noticed in our next.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The most recent and distressing public intelligence that has reached us comes from abroad. The last express from Paris has brought us the sad information of the death, by accident, of the Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne of France. This misfortune falls upon the French monarch as a bitter family affliction, with which all Europe will sympathize and condole; but it falls also upon the French monarchy as a political disaster, which in the present convulsed state of society, may go far to endanger its existence. The fact of the melancholy bereavement to Louis Philippe and his amiable consort, is *per se*, lamentable. A brave, promising, and distinguished son—virtuous—accomplished—popular, even where popularity is so variable and unsafe—escapes the ordinary dangers of revolutionary distraction, and falls, under

the inscrutable decree of Divine Providence, a victim to the accident of a day. A whole family is plunged into woe—a father's heart is lacerated—a mother's soul paralyzed with sorrow—a monarch is deprived by death of his heir. The King is here levelled with the peasant, sorrow claims the sympathy of humanity from every Christian—and the love that liveth in the cottage can send up to the palace its tribute of affectionate and consoling grief. The domestic virtue of the kingdom is prompted through Nature and by the voice of God.

But the death of the Duke of Orleans becomes of measureless importance to Europe, in a sense wider and more dangerous, than any ordinary visitation upon royalty could imply. The young Prince has married, and has left behind him a son, heir to the throne of France! There are links between this infant child and his royal grandfather, but they are links which, upon the death of Louis Philippe, revolutionary France may snap. That is not a country to bear a long regency, unless the elements of that regency be cast in the boldest, the sternest, the most gigantic and commanding mould. The men who reign in France without being Kings, or who exercise a delegated authority without being republicans, must, in the present temper of that sovereignty, combine something of the firmness and energy of the now-reigning monarch with the wily diplomacy of the Talleyrand school and the more unscrupulous severity of the days of the Revolution or the Empire. To do this they must be greater men than we see or know upon the political horizon; and the hope of civilized Europe should be, that Louis Philippe may be spared, until the contingencies suggested by this grievous death of his son wear a brighter and less difficult aspect for the political contemplation of the world. We will not, at the first blush of this dire intelligence, pursue the theme through half the field that it opens before us: it is better and more seemly to close our reflections with most heartfelt expressions of sorrow for the disastrous calamity that has befallen, and to pay to the afflictions of the French monarch the respect which is due by all men unto grief.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary intelligence that Sir Robert Peel has brought in a bill for the better protection of the person of her Majesty, which, in its spirit, is nearly the echo of the article that appeared on the first page of the last number of this journal. It is so far in accordance with the tone of the whole metropolitan press, which might indeed almost claim the credit of giving the initiative to the minister, if it were not plain that common sense must have suggested the proposed alternative to the mind of every person of ordinary intelligence, who reflected upon the recent wretched and provoking, although distressing and alarming attacks upon the life or domestic happiness of our universally loved Queen.

The bill in question is a flogging bill; and this gives the death blow to the miserable vanity of your would-be-thought pseudoregicides. Whip them at Newgate, they buy no more pistols; pillory them in Palace-yard, they shoot no more Queens. The punishment will henceforth not be commensurate with the crime; but it will so degrade the crime in dignity, that no future fool will set it up as an ambition in his imagination, and, let his morbid sensibilities or broodings be what they may, he will have no fancy for crimsoning them with his own blood. The half-idiot hobbledehoy, who knows nothing of the great question of eternity, and whom Jacksheppardism has persuaded that to be hanged is to be a hero, goes to earn his reward of criminal notoriety, and is only cheated out of his celebrity by the mercy of the crown; but once tell him that "brute romance" will only pass current at the whipping post—that flogging shall reward him instead of fame—that jeering and gibing, and mob execration and scorn, and contumely and wretched contempt, will be unsparingly meted out to him by a sneering and hooting multitude; and the coward who could contemplate such designs as we have seen attempted, would crouch under the shadow of the infamy of his own suggested villainy, and howl himself into exhaustion with an imaginative torture, that would handsomely deter him from ever aspiring after the real.

It is a great theme of praise too in favour of the Minister, that he has backed up the degradation of the lash with a year of severe punishment in England, and with seven years of after-transportation to our penal settlements abroad.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The following is a copy of a notice exhibited at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the several branch offices:—"The next mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, via Falmouth, will be made up on the 16th instant. The next mails for India and Egypt, via Falmouth, will be despatched hence on the 31st instant. The next mails for Egypt, India, &c., via Marseilles, will be made up here on the 4th of August. The Medway steam-ship will take out the West India mails of the 15th instant; and the Columbia the American mails of the 16th instant."

THE NEW COINAGE.—The Bank of England on Monday paid the dividends in new sovereigns and half sovereigns, and in new half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, just received from the royal Mint. A large amount of new half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, was sent off on Saturday and Monday to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and other populous manufacturing districts in the north, where there is a great scarcity of silver. The number of light sovereigns now in circulation must be very limited, as during the last week but a small quantity were presented for change. The Bank only takes them now in sums from £80 to £500, and upwards; but the light gold that has been taken since the panic has been sent to the Mint to be recoined, so as to prevent the re-issuing.

The pressure of business at the Custom-house on Monday was very great, in consequence of the tariff coming into operation on that day. The arrangements, however, were so judicious, that no inconvenience was experienced. The clearances of goods were to a large extent, and would lead to the expectation that the depression in trade has been owing more to merchants refraining from business until the new duties were to be received, than to any other cause.

A curious auction was held in the City on Monday, on account of a bankrupt's estate. It appears that in 1836 and 1837, certain supplies were furnished to the Spanish Government, for which bills "were drawn upon and accepted by A. de Ramon y Carbonell, Esq., the then authorised agent of the Government of Spain, which bills were overdue, and amount to £15,012 15s. 8d." The documents were put up to sale this morning in eight lots, and realized exactly one hundred and seventy pounds. Something like correct calculation of the value of Spanish credit in this country may be formed from the circumstance. The genuineness of the bills was not questioned.

TAXES.—The whole of the taxes imposed in Great Britain, in 1841, was:—Land-tax, £1,183,585; other taxes, £51,997,000; in France—Land-tax, £23,250,000; other taxes, £17,500,000; in Prussia—Land-tax, £3,994,000; other taxes, £3,667,000; in Austria—Land-tax, £8,795,000; other taxes, £7,700,000. Probate and legacy duty of £1,138,000, not paid by landholders. From the beginning of the reign of George the Third to 1834, 6,840,540 acres of waste land were enclosed.

THE WELLINGTON ARCADE.—A new and splendid arcade is about to be erected, extending from Wellington-street North, immediately opposite to the portico of the English Opera House, to Catherine-street, Strand, the hoarding for which has been erected, and the preliminary clearings for it already commenced.

THE METROPOLITAN ROADS.—The income derived from the tolls on the metropolis roads since the introduction of railway travelling, in 1837, has progressively decreased from £83,497 to £67,475, a falling off of £16,000 per annum. Under these circumstances the commissioners relinquished the expense of lighting the roads, and the greater part of the parishes have, it appears, taken on themselves that duty. The exceptions are the Kensington and Brentford roads.

The average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 25th of June, is stated to be £17,543,000, and the stock of bullion for the same period £7,846,000, showing an increase in the bullion, as compared with the four weeks ending the 28th of May, of £463,000, and as compared with the four weeks ending the 24th of July, 1841, an increase of £2,835,000.

A squabble, much of the same character as that between the Greenwich and Croydon companies, has arisen between the Northern and Eastern Counties Railways, respecting their rate of tolls, and promises to lead to as much acrimonious discussion.

No less than twenty-one new magistrates have been created for the metropolitan county; a number of whom qualified on Friday at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green. Amongst the appointments we observe the name of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Mr. Hodgson, M.P.

Lord Ponsonby, late ambassador at Constantinople, after an absence of several years from this country, arrived late on Saturday night, accompanied by Lady Ponsonby, from the Continent. The noble lord, on leaving the Turkish capital, proceeded to Italy and Germany for the benefit of his health, which, we are happy to hear, is quite restored. On Sunday his lordship made visits to the royal family, and the members of the *corps diplomatique* and the leading nobility.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed John Thomas Briggs, Esq., the Hon. Robert Dundas, Sir William Burnett, James Meek, Esq., H. Armedro, Esq., to be the commissioners under the Income Tax act for her Majesty's navy.

REMOVAL OF AN OLD NUISANCE.—A favourable opportunity having presented itself to prevent the perpetuity of a nuisance which has long existed in Kensington-road, in consequence of a public-house, called the Half-way-house, standing in the road itself, and occupying a considerable portion of its width, the Commissioners, in conjunction with the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c., made arrangements with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the purchase of their interests in these premises. The transaction has been lately completed, so far as this commission is concerned; but the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, &c., not being yet authorised to accept the transfer of the deed the purchase-money—viz., £470 15s. 10d., appears for the present as an item of expenditure in the general account.—*Parliamentary Paper.*

The members of the Anti-Corn-law Conference have had frequent sittings during the week at their rooms in Palace-yard, where a great number of speeches have been delivered, and strongly worded resolutions adopted; but as yet, this appears to be the only good (if so near the dog-days good it can be called) which the body has effected.

John Stock, Esq., an intelligent and respected magistrate of Middlesex, died at his residence, near Poplar, on Sunday last, much regretted by his friends and neighbours.

The question, as far as the Home-office authorities are concerned, to as the right of the coroner to have a prisoner remanded or committed by a police magistrate upon a charge of murder or homicide, brought before a coroner's jury, has been determined. The report of the visiting justices of the House of Correction states, that the visiting justices have received a letter from Sir J. Graham, and, concurring in opinion with Sir James, they have resolved, that it appears to them that the governor will not in future be justified in sending any prisoner committed for re-examination by a magistrate on a charge of homicide, before the coroner, in order to be present at the inquest.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—During Monday and Tuesday last a *fête* and fancy fair took place on the grounds of the asylum, in aid of its funds. On the second day the children of the Licensed Victuallers' School attended, marshalled by Messrs. Walter, Blake, Reader, and Lancaster, with their respective teachers at their head. The band of the 73rd played during both days. The fancy fair was very liberally patronised by upwards of 900 persons.

CONSECRATION OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, CHANCERY-LANE.—On Wednesday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the church of St. Thomas, situate in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane. After the ceremony of consecration had been performed, his lordship delivered a most impressive sermon from the 9th chapter of St. Matthew, 27th and 28th verses, to a highly respectable congregation, in aid of the building fund. After service a collection was made, amounting to £106.

THE LATE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF GALLOWAY.—The funeral of the above estimable countess took place on Thursday, when her ladyship's mortal remains were interred in a new vault in the cemetery at Kensal-green. The Earl of Galloway, Marquis of Anglesey, Hon. Sir Edward Paget, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, Lord Feversham, and the other immediate members of the family attended the obsequies.

STEAM ABOVE BRIDGE.—There landed at Chelsea from the steamers on Sunday last, 6741; at Putney, 4267; and at Richmond, 5072; independently of those who landed at Battersea, Wandsworth, and Kew. Many of our readers may not be aware of the short distance from Richmond to Hampton Court, across the Twickenham meadows.

THE INCOME TAX.

We subjoin a copy of the official rules and regulations for collecting this unequal and unfair impost, which cannot fail to be instructive to our readers.

The following is a copy of the official regulations which will be issued to every person for the purpose of assessments of profits in trade, professions, &c.

"County of _____
"Parish of _____

"In pursuance of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, for granting to her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and occupations, you are hereby required to fill up such statements as are applicable to your particular case, and deliver the same, under cover and seal, at my dwelling-house situate at _____, or at the office of the commissioners, at _____, within 21 days from the date hereof, under a penalty of £20 and treble duty."

"RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR INCOME."

"The tax under this schedule extends to all trades, professions, employments

"For bad debts only, or such part thereof as shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners to be such."

"For any average loss not exceeding the actual amount of loss or adjustment."

"And for the rent or value of any dwelling-house or domestic offices used for the purpose of trade, a sum not exceeding two-thirds part of such rent."

"NO DEDUCTIONS ARE ALLOWED"

"On account of loss not connected with, or arising out of trade, &c."

"Nor for any sums employed or intended to be employed as capital therein."

"Nor on account of capital withdrawn therefrom."

"Nor for any capital employed in improvement of premises not occupied for the purposes of trade."

"Nor on account of pretence of any interest which might have been made on capital if laid out at interest."

"Nor on account of any annual interest, or any annuity, or other annual payment, payable out of such profits or gains."

"Nor for any sum recoverable under an insurance or contract of indemnity."

"Nor for any disbursements or expenses which shall not be wholly and exclusively laid out for trade, &c."

"Nor for any disbursements or expense of maintenance for the parties, their families, or establishments."

"Nor for any sum expended in any other domestic or private purpose distinct from the purposes of trade."

"The profits on professions, &c., are to be returned on the amount of the preceding year, ending as before; subject to the like provision with respect to those profits as to profits on trade, or the setting up within the year of assessment."

"The profits on all securities bearing interest payable out of the public revenue (except annuities, dividends, and shares payable out of any public revenue, or the interest of East India bonds otherwise charged), and all discounts and interest of money, not being annual interest, payable or paid by any person whatever, are to be returned on the full amount of profits and gains arising therefrom within the preceding year."

"The profit from foreign possessions and securities, or in the British plantations, or in any other of her Majesty's dominions, may be stated to and assessed by the commissioners of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, or nearest to such place where the property shall have been imported, or the persons receiving the remittances or value thereof reside; or if imported or received in different parts, or in two or more of the outports above mentioned, the whole profits are to be returned at each port; but they are to be assessed upon the aggregate amount at each port only where the major part of the value has been imported or received."

"The returns of profits arising in any other manner than as above described, comprehending every possible source of profit, of whatever nature or kind (not particularly described in the other parts of the act), may either be formed on an average of years, if in their nature these profits are uncertain in their annual amounts, or, if certain in their annual amount, on the profits of the preceding year."

"The act imposes the obligation of making returns not only on individuals for whose benefits the profits are received, but also on trustees, &c., receiving the properties of others; and state in what capacity you make the return, whether on your account, or as trustee of any description for another, or as officer of any corporation or company; and, acting in that capacity, you are liable to the same penalty for not making a due return of the profits you are accountable for as for your own profits."

"You are not required to make any return of annuities, &c., payable in Great Britain out of any public revenues, or of the interest on East India bonds, the duties of which are to be retained by the respective corporations or companies trusted with the payment of the same, unless the half yearly payment of dividend does not amount to fifty shillings; nor are you required to make any return of rents, annuities, or interests of money, and other annual payments payable to you by others residing in this kingdom (unless such payments are derived from property out of Great Britain), they being chargeable on the party by whom the payment is to be made, and will ultimately fall on you by way of deduction from the amount at the time the payment is made, without a particular assessment."

GENERAL DECLARATION.

"I, _____, do hereby declare that all the particulars required in this notice, to be returned as appertaining to me in relation to the duties on profits of property, trade, or profession, contained in schedule _____, are in every respect fully and truly stated, according to the best of my judgment and belief, and according to the rules and regulations of the Act of Parliament in that behalf made.—Dated this _____ day of _____, 184—. (Signed) _____."

an inquest was held before W. Carter, Esq., coroner for Surrey, at the Europa Tavern, Rotherhithe, on the body of James Heard, 27 years of age, who was found drowned in the Thames off Pageant Stairs, Rotherhithe. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased was a bargeman, in the employ of Messrs. Cobham and Co., of Ware, Herts, and that in delivering a cargo at White Lion Wharf, Upper Thames-street, it is supposed he accidentally fell over, but there was no evidence to show how he came into the water, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Found Drowned." The brother of the deceased said, that the male part of the family had obtained their living for some years as navigators on the rivers Thames and Lea, and that no fewer than eleven of them had been accidentally drowned whilst following their avocations on those rivers, and two others had lost their lives by accidents which had befallen them whilst so employed. Amongst the former the father of the deceased, and two of his sons, were drowned a short time ago.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—The officers of the Plymouth Dockyard, who were paid their quarter's salaries a few days ago, had the Income-tax deducted from all wages of £150 per annum and upwards.—*Globe*.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Previous to the Afghanistan warfare, Miss Walker, a highly accomplished Scotch lady, possessing great personal attractions, was engaged in marriage to Mr. Munro, surgeon of a regiment serving in India, which, on the first outbreak, was ordered to proceed to Cabul. Before the order was issued young Munro arranged that his intended bride should leave her home for the Indies, in order that their future destinies might be linked together in wedlock. Before her departure from Scotland, Miss Walker apprised Mr. Munro of it by letter, which reached him on his route to Cabul, when his colonel gave him leave of absence, that he might be enabled to meet her on her arrival. He had scarcely obtained that leave, when necessity compelled the commanding officer to recall it, and order him to rejoin his regiment, which had such an effect upon him that he shot himself through the head. Miss Walker has arrived, and is at present residing with Mrs. Ramsay, completely ignorant of the fate of her intended.—*Extract from a Private Letter*.



Saturday Evening.

CLAREMONT, THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess Ernest of Saxe Coburg have postponed their departure until Monday next. The change in the arrangements of the Court has been caused by the extreme fineness of the weather. Her Majesty and her illustrious relatives take daily carriage drives and airings in the neighbourhood of Esher, Kingston, and Richmond. Claremont is henceforth to be called the Palace at Esher.

M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister, returned to Wilton-crescent, last Wednesday, from the Hague, after an absence of three months.

The Russian Minister and the French Chargé d'Affaires transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign Office.

Lord Sandon and Sir R. Inglis had an interview with Sir R. Peel on Thursday.

Colonel M'Arthur had an interview with the Earl of Ripon on Thursday.

COUNTY OF BUCKS.—The election for a member for this county took place on Friday, at Aylesbury, when the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice was elected without opposition.

The Court will go into mourning, next week, for the late Duke of Orleans.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel left Whitehall-gardens on Friday morning, and proceeded by the nine o'clock train of the Birmingham Railroad to their seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. The Right Hon. Baronet returns to town on Monday.—*Standard*.

A dinner was given on Friday at the Thatched House Tavern, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, to Sir Allan M'Nab, in acknowledgement of his loyal services in Canada in the outbreak of 1837-8.

The Countess of Leicester, accompanied by her son the Earl and the rest of her family, left London by the Princess Victoria steamship for Antwerp, which started on Thursday morning, from the St. Katharine's Wharf, Tower.

CONCERT AT STAFFORD HOUSE.—On Friday morning there was a grand concert at Stafford House, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for the benefit of the Poles. About 500 of the nobility and gentry were present. The receipts are said to have amounted to nearly £1000.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

CAPTAIN BOLDERO, M.P., AND THE HON. CRAVEN BERKELEY, M.P.—A hostile meeting took place this morning (Friday) between the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M.P., and Captain Boldero, M.P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr. Berkeley having attributed to Captain Boldero the use of certain expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, which the latter peremptorily denied. The parties met this morning at five o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Osterley Park, Mr. Berkeley accompanied by the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne, M.P., and Captain Boldero by Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, M.P., and having exchanged shots without effect, they left the ground. The cause of the dispute is thus given by Mr. Berkeley, who states that Captain Boldero, in some conversation on the subject, said—"If any man in my presence, drunk or sober, were to damn the Queen, I should take no notice—I am no eavesdropper." While Mr. Botfield, who was present, gives this version (in reply to a letter from Captain Boldero):—"I believed that the words you used were, that if any man were to damn the Queen, to damn the Duke of Wellington, or to damn Sir Robert Peel, that you would not notice such words if used when drunk, preferring a remonstrance on the following morning—in short, that you would not consider it necessary to call any man to account for expressions used under the influence of intoxication. Upon which Mr. Craven Berkeley said he would kick or shoot any man who should damn the Queen in his presence. This led to some altercation, which I did not view seriously at the time, and out of which, as it appeared to me, no question could arise as to your loyalty and attachment to your Sovereign."

It appears that a letter, signed "M," in the *Morning Chronicle*, headed "More Tory Loyalty," indignantly alluded to this conversation; and Captain Boldero applied to Mr. Berkeley to assist him in "detecting the author of so base, false, and malicious a calumny." Mr. Berkeley, in reply, says, "I have to assure you that I have not the most remote idea who was the writer of that letter, and that I was not in any way privy to the publication of it. At the same time I feel it right to state that the report in that letter of the words used by you, in the conversation which passed between us upon the occasion referred to, is substantially correct."

This explanation not being deemed satisfactory, Mr. Mackenzie (on the part of Captain Boldero) met Mr. Ridley Colborne (on the part of Mr. Berkeley), who proposed to Mr. Mackenzie that the affair should be accommodated on the basis of the following memorandum:—"Though I am still convinced that the words used in my letter were uttered by Captain Boldero, I have no hesitation in declaring that I can never have imputed any disloyal motives to Captain Boldero, not having been, as I before stated, either directly or indirectly, the author of the paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle*." This, however, being declined by Mr. Mackenzie, the meeting was immediately arranged, and took place as above stated.—[It is, we think, evident that the conversation must have arisen by some allusion to the recent case of Colonel Dundas and his dismissal.]

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Maiden Plate was won after five heats, by Mr. G. Clarke's Woldsman.

THURSDAY.

The Free Handicap was won easy, by Clinker (Nat.) beating Ararat. The Foal Stakes were won by Peloponnesus (Rogers), beating Bona Fide and Sir R. Bulkeley's c. by the Mole.

The Cup.—Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe and Mr. Holmes's Vul-

can ran a dead heat for the cup, which was afterwards won by Vulcan by a neck.

Her Majesty's Plate of £100 was won by Mr. Meaklair's c. by Physician, out of Solace, beating Mr. Watt's Forester and Mr. Jones's Portrait.

FRIDAY.

The Stanley Stakes were won by Lord Westminster's Maria Day (J. Howlett), beating Mislead, Frea, and Meal, in a canter.

The Knowsley Dinner Stakes were walked over for by Lord Westminster's Candahar.

The Grosvenor Stakes were walked over for by Lord Westminster's William de Fortibus.

The Stand Cup was won by Lord Howth's St. Lawrence, Mr. Graydon's being second; the Satirist, Dr. Caius, the Young'un, and Ermengardis, not placed.

The Whip Stakes were won by Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway, beating Mr. Allen's Belcoeur and Mr. Dickinson's Ballinkee.

The Selling Stakes were won by Mr. Meiklair's Wee Willie, beating Woldsman, Sybarite, and Smirke, after four heats.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—With deep regret we have to announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Dickenson, Lord Bishop of Meath, which took place on Wednesday, at the See House, Ardbracca, after a few days' illness, of typhus fever.

CROSSING THE DESERT.—The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained by Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's coachmaker in Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses, that will run seven-mile stages. Forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next.

DREADFUL STATE OF THE POTTERIES.—Letters from Burslem, in the Potteries, state that not less than 600 workmen have turned out, owing to the reductions of wages. The collieries, iron-works, and potteries, have been visited by them, and those men who had accepted the reduced scale of wages subjected to personal violence. Yeomanry and military are now parading the districts, and much alarm is felt for the public peace.

The shipwrights in the Tyne have struck during the last few days, in consequence of the shipbuilders having determined to give 21s. instead of 24s. per week: further stagnation in trade has of course ensued.

We regret to say that the most distressing intelligence reached us this morning from Birmingham; in addition to which, the colliers, in large bodies, are going about levying contributions on different places in the Potteries, &c. Mr. Milner Gibson last night, in the House of Commons, said the accounts from Manchester were also bad. Great fears are everywhere entertained that the people, driven to despair, will break out into open violence.—*Morning Chronicle*, Saturday.

LOSS OF BANK NOTES.—SINGULAR RECOVERY.—Thursday afternoon a respectable tradesman, named Gifford, of James-street, Oxford-street, went into barber's shop in the same street, to be shaved. He had put down his hat preparatory to the operation, which was taken up by another person after he had been shaved, who left the shop with it unobserved by Mr. Gifford, who, on ascertaining the fact, stated that the hat contained a pocket-book, in which were £45 in ten and five-pound notes. He immediately made known his loss to the police constables, who were prompt in their inquiries, and soon discovered that the lost hat, with its contents, had been deposited in a stable in the neighbourhood of Duke-street, Manchester-square. The person who possessed it appeared to have been totally unconscious of his treasure, as the pocket-book had not been opened, and the hat was carelessly flung down on the floor.

POLICE.—Mary Robinson, the "lady thief," was brought up on Friday at Bow-street for final examination, charged with stealing a gold pencil-case from the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, and fully committed to Newgate for trial.

James Edle was brought up on Friday at the Mansion-house, by an agent of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Lindsey, linen-merchants, of Ireland, for breaking into their premises, and stealing goods to the amount of £220. Several witnesses averred to the fact of seeing the prisoner committing the robbery, upon which he was remanded.

UNION-HALL, Friday.—William White was charged with assaulting Selwood, the constable of the Surrey Theatre, in the execution of his duty. The complainant stated, that on the preceding night he had occasion to proceed to the boxes, owing to a noisy gentleman, who broke the door, and interrupted the audience. The defendant said that he was tipsy at the time, and apologised for his conduct. He was held to bail.

Thomas Spinks, collecting clerk in the employ of an extensive glue-manufacturer, in Bermoidey, was committed for embezzling upwards of £300, the property of his employer. There were six charges selected against the prisoner.

William Webb, a labourer in the employment of Messrs. Noble and Mee, farmers, at Peckham Rye, was brought up on Thursday, charged with attempting to rob and murder James White, who now lies doubtful of recovery at St. Thomas's Hospital. It appeared that it was the custom of Webb to sleep in a barn on the premises, and on the night in question a man entered through an aperture leading from an adjoining barn, who laid himself down beside him on the hay, afterwards struck him a violent blow with a sharp weapon, on the back part of the head, covering him with blood, and rendering him insensible. The fact of the prisoner being at that spot at the time was proved, and a billhook belonging to him identified. He was remanded, and it is hoped in a few days the wounded man will be able to come forward as a witness.

FIRE THIS DAY.—This morning, at half-past four, the workshops of Mr. Rofsey, a wheelwright, in High-street, Camberwell, with the stock in them, were wholly consumed by fire.—Another slight fire broke out, a little before three o'clock, in the shop of a Mrs. Ash, Brewer's-lane, Spitalfields.—There were one or two other fires, but still more insignificant than those above alluded to.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 14.—There is little to add to the melancholy intelligence conveyed yesterday by express. The Royal Family, as may be imagined, are in the greatest affliction, but the fortitude of the King on this trying occasion is the admiration of every one. The poor Queen is inconsolable. Neither of them went to rest during the whole night. The remains of the late Duke are deposited in the chapel at Neuilly. Nothing is yet decided respecting the funeral. All places of public amusement are closed. It is understood that next session a law will be introduced respecting the Regency, which is not provided for by the charter. The July fêtes will not take place this year. The funds have fallen about three per cent. Three per cent, 76f. 90c.

ABSIDU RUMOURS IN PARIS.—The following appears in the *National* of Thursday; it is difficult to account for such an absurd and dangerous rumour:—"There was a report at the Bourse that an insurrection had broken out in London, and that the Queen had been made prisoner in her palace. The English journals, received to-day, take no notice of such an affair."

The death of the Duke of Orleans will be a great blow to the French turi. The duke kept up fine packs of hounds at St. Germain, Fontainbleau, and Chantilly. Racing in France, under his management, had become quite popular, and French horses were sent to run on English courses. Beggarman won the Goodwood Cup, and Nautilus is in the entry for this month. George Edwards, the jockey, was head trainer of the prince. The whole of the stock is now likely to be sold off.

SPAIN.—Barcelona letters of the 7th state that Zurbano was preparing to march against the Carlist bands, who, in despite of Felipe's death are on the increase in Catalonia.

MADRID.—The mail of the 7th announces that the anniversary of the popular movement of July 7th, 1822, passed off quietly with the usual ceremonial. The Regent passed in review the national guards and the troops of the line, and illuminations took place in the evening.

TAMBOFF.—The *Moscow Gazette* gives the details of a great fire which, on the night of the 2nd of May, destroyed more than 200 houses, with all their contents, in the town of Bolshoe-Pitaievo, in the Government of Tamboff.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The Hibernia, Captain Furber, arrived at Liverpool early on Thursday morning.—None of the papers makes any allusion to Lord Ashburton's mission.—Tariff and revenue bills continued to engross the time of Congress.—No material change had taken place in the money or stock markets.—In Kentucky and Indiana the banks had resumed specie payments. There had not been any run upon them in consequence.

CORONERS INQUIST.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the King's Head, Middlesex-street, St. Pancras, upon the body of a child named Henry Kemp, aged three years, who was run over on Friday last by a carriage belonging to Mr. Mellish, Esq., Arlington-street, Piccadilly. The driver declared that he was not aware of any accident having occurred until he was informed thereof by the constable. The jury without hesitation returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.—Late on Tuesday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, at the Crown and Anchor, Kent-road, which is in the hamlet of Hatcham and parish of Deptford, though in the county of Surrey, respecting the death of Mr. Ishmael Hus

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In pursuance of the pledge which we gave the public at the commencement of our (as yet) most prosperous career, to place beneath the glance of our readers, and within their grasp, the very form and presence of events as they transpire in all their substantial reality, we this day present our readers with a series of engravings illustrative of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, now assembled in the ancient city of Bristol. The objects and principles of this most powerful and influential body will be found so fully discussed in our front page, that we deem it unnecessary to do more in this place than direct the attention of the reader to the subjoined details of this important and interesting event:

Bristol, Tuesday, July 12.

Contrary to the prophecies of the would-be weather-wise, this, the first day of the celebration of the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has been remarkably fine, a circumstance not to be despised in London, but far less in Bristol, which ancient city, sooth to say, does not present the most inviting aspect to a visitor on a wet day. Be that as it may, however, the city of Bristol bears an animated appearance, and was never more full of visitors than at the present moment; but the proceedings are only of a preliminary nature, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are the great days of attraction. The hotels are crowded, and private lodgings are only to be had on the most extravagant terms, yet "the cry is still, they come." Great numbers of persons have arrived already by the railroad: the neighbouring counties have already sent their tribute of visitors, and the city and suburbs, and even Clifton, are tolerably well filled. Swarms of people, whether agriculturists or not is not easily ascertained, but consisting of ladies as well as gentlemen,

children and adults, inhabitants of the city and strangers, have been all day long going up the hill on which Park-street is built, to the Victoria-rooms, and down again. At College-green, at the terminus of the railroad, at the doors and entrances of the inn-yards, and at all the public places, crowds have been collected. All the inns are filled, and it is with difficulty that lodgings can be procured at private houses.

Next to the lodging-house and hotel-keepers, the Great Western Railway proprietors are likely to benefit most by this meeting. Their traffic has certainly been considerably increased by it, not merely from the accession of visitors which it has brought, but from the immense quantities of agricultural implements and fat cattle which have been conveyed hither per rail from all parts of the kingdom. Extra trains have been put on for the occasion. The steamers from Ireland have also been busily employed in importing specimens of the agricultural progress of the Emerald Isle. One main object indeed of holding the present meeting at Bristol was to give this facility to our Irish brethren.

The bells are ringing merrily, and the streets rattle with the wheels of omnibuses and carriages. There are drovers and cattle, grooms, horses, sheep, pigs, and so forth. The entries for the exhibition of stock are very numerous; above a thousand tickets for specimens have already been issued, so that the show will exceed that of Liverpool in point of numbers. Great preparations have been made, and are still being made, for the victualling and eating and drinking department of the proceedings, and cooks, waiters, attendants, &c., are all in busy employment, toiling for the anticipated consumption of viands, in which agricultural philosophers, lecturers, farmers, nobles and ignobles, alike delight. Bristol is generally a bustling city, but at the present moment it is in a fever. The ploughing match will take place to-morrow, in a field at Beggar's-bush, an eligible locality, about two miles from the

centre of the city, lying to the west of the Avon, and not far from Leigh Woods, in a beautiful country on the borders of Somersetshire. A better spot could not have been chosen, and the *gaudentes sarculo*, and those who delight in the scoring of furrows, will, if the weather be fine, have a gratifying sight.

It was rumoured in several quarters that Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Stanley were expected to arrive during the course of the day; but on inquiring into the matter, it would seem that "the wish was father to the thought." The Duke of Buckingham is also expected to be found among the list of the missing, which to many of the west-country agriculturists will prove a great disappointment. The following distinguished noblemen and gentlemen have already arrived:—The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Downshire, the Hon. S. Agar, Earl Somers, Viscount Sandon, the Prussian Ambassador, the American Envoy, Sir Thomas Acland, Earl Spencer, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Charleville, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Mr. M. Philips, M.P., Lord Walsingham, Mr. Buller, M.P., Mr. T. D. Acland, M.P., Col. Wood, M.P., &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and suite have just arrived. His Royal Highness honours Mr. Miles by accepting his hospitality, and will this evening be entertained, together with the members of the council of the Society, and the most distinguished visitors, by the Mayor, George W. Franklyn, Esq., who has provided a superb banquet at the Council-house.

The judges have been occupied to-day in examining and making their award on the exhibition of agricultural implements, which award has not yet been pronounced. The number of exhibitors is 99, and of implements exhibited almost innumerable.

The number of strangers that has already arrived is stated to exceed 8000.



THE MEETING—SHOW YARD AND GROUNDS.

Bristol, Wednesday.

The address of the corporation was presented last night to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after his return from Leigh to the banquet at the Merchants' Hall, by the mayor and the deputation appointed by the town council. After a few remarks of an introductory character from the mayor, the town-clerk read the following address:—

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol, in council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your person, to express our deep sense of the honour conferred upon our ancient and loyal city by the presence of your Royal Highness. We welcome that presence with the liveliest feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, particularly as it affords us the opportunity of presenting to your Royal Highness the homage of our dutiful and unfeigned respect. We hail this visit at the present moment with peculiar interest, as evincing the cordial participation of your Royal Highness in the important proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, so conducive to the advancement of science and the welfare of the country.

"It is with pride and pleasure that we record our testimony of the high veneration and esteem we entertain for your Royal Highness, and for those amiable and excellent qualities which have endeared you to the nation at large; and permit us to add the assurance that the citizens of Bristol do not give place to any of her Majesty's subjects in firm attachment to our constitution, in reverence and devotion to our beloved Queen, and in respect and regard for every branch of that illustrious house of which your Royal Highness is so exalted a member."

After which his Royal Highness made nearly the following reply:—

"I return you my sincere thanks for your very loyal and flattering address, couched in such terms as are most gratifying to my feelings. It is with equal satisfaction that I name to you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the reception I met with on my arrival at the railway station this day. These receptions must indubitably add very much to the pleasure I feel at attending the very interesting meeting for which I am come to Bristol; and I will only add, that I can never forget your kind attention to me."

After the presentation of the address came

THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.

This banquet, given by the Mayor, G. W. Franklyn, Esq., to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the distinguished members of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, took place at the Merchants' Hall, King-street. It was of the most costly and *recherché* description, served throughout on a massive service of silver and silver-gilt plate, and did great credit to the purveyors, Messrs. Niblett and Pring.

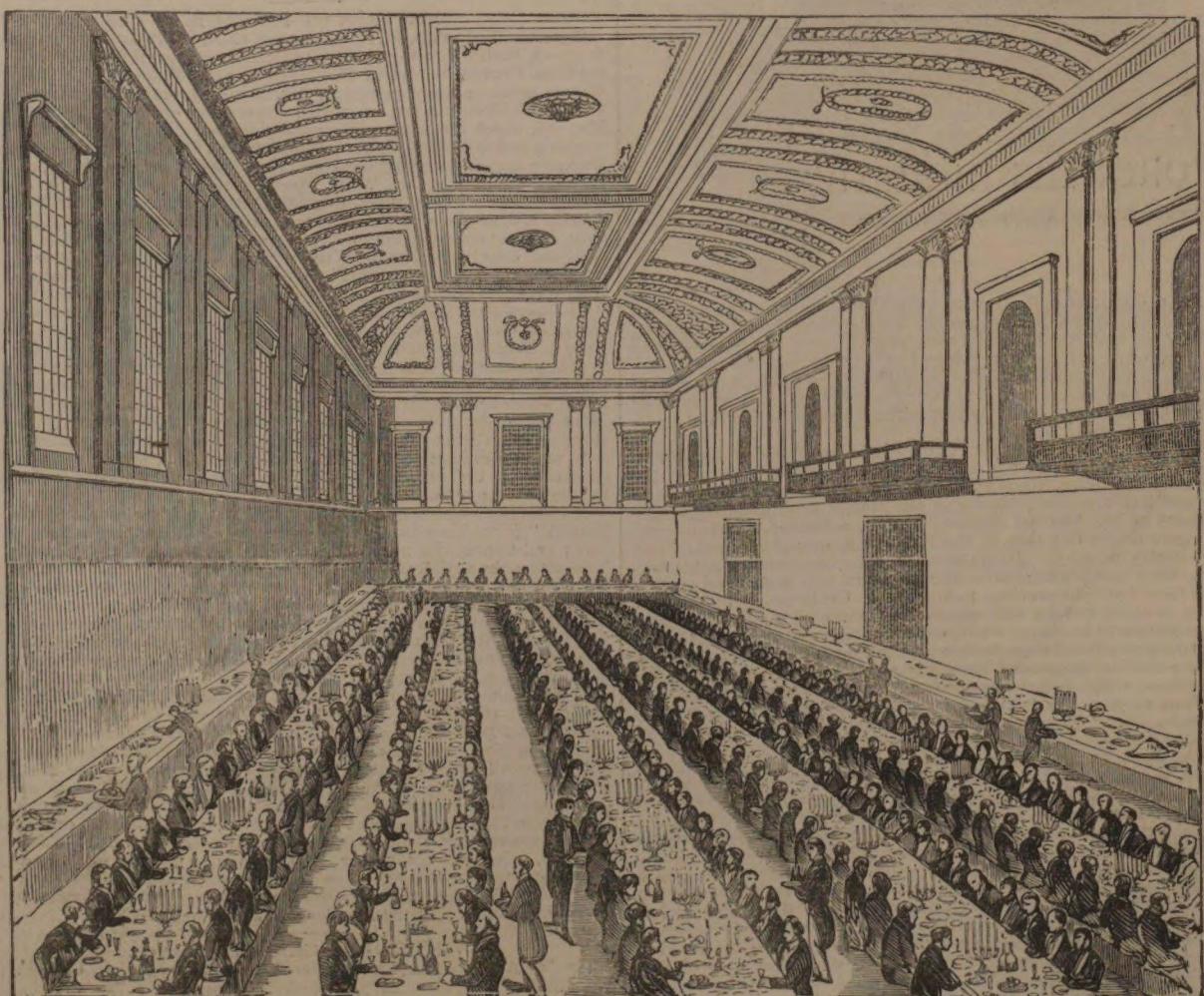
His worship presided, the vice-presidents' seats being filled by the town-clerk, Mr. D. Burgess, and Mr. J. Franklyn. His worship was supported on the right by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Earl of Essex; and on the left by the Hon. Edward Everett, Minister from the United States, the Duke of Richmond, and the Marquis of Downshire.

Among the company present were the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Ilchester, Earl Somers, Earl Ducie, Lord Portman, Lord Stavordale, Lord G. Somerset, Lord C. Beauclerc, Mr. H. Handley, president of the Society, the Very Rev. Dr. Lamb,

rest of the Royal Family," and then proposed that of "The Illustrious Guest."

The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with loud demonstrations of respect, returned thanks, expressing his satisfaction at the flattering reception he had met with, and the pleasure it afforded him to be a member of such a society. He proposed "The health of the Mayor, and prosperity to the ancient city of Bristol."

The Mayor returned thanks, and proposed "The Lord Bishop and



GRAND BANQUET AT THE VICTORIA ROOMS.

Clergy" (which was responded to by the Rev. Prebendary Harvey,) and "The Army and Navy."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge responded.

"The Royal Agricultural Society" being proposed, Mr. H. Handley, the president, returned thanks. As the Mayor had said he was yet unacquainted with their mysteries, he (Mr. Handley) hoped that in the course of the present week the curtain of the society would be raised sufficiently high to introduce to their notice all the arcana and mysteries of agriculture. (Cheers.) During the week the city would be visited by many thousand farmers from distant parts of the country, who, he felt assured, would leave them with the conviction of the necessity of a strict union between the merchants and the agriculturists. The agriculturists, in their vocation, felt that the admixture of soils was necessary for the fertilization of the earth. He was convinced that the admixture of classes was no less beneficial to society, and he hoped he might be allowed to say that those would be happy days for England when they could reciprocate congratulations on the flourishing condition of all branches of industry. (Cheers.) On behalf of the society, whose mouth-piece he was, he sincerely thanked them for the manner in which they had responded to the toast.

The Mayor proposed "The Duke of Beaufort, Lord High Steward."

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort returned thanks.

"Earl Fitzhardinge, lord-lieutenant of the county."

The Hon. G. Berkeley, M.P., acknowledged the toast.

The Duke of Beaufort proposed "The health of the Duke of Richmond," to whom the Agricultural Society was more indebted than to any other individual.

The Duke of Richmond said, he must beg to remind them that his health had been proposed by one who had been his companion in arms in the Peninsular war, and who was therefore prejudiced in his favour: for he could not claim the merit which the Duke of Beaufort would bestow upon him. It was true that at a large meeting in London, Earl Spencer and himself had proposed the origination of this society, and that by the assistance of the practical farmers of England they had succeeded in establishing it, but in this he could claim no merit that was not equally due to Earl Spencer. He felt that this society was one of great national importance, founded as it was, not for the discussion of party, but on that higher and more ennobling feeling which had enabled this country to surmount every difficulty—the feeling of reliance upon themselves. (Cheers.) He could not sit down without noticing the hospitality of the constituted authorities of all classes of the citizens of Bristol, who had in the kindest manner thrown open their doors to all strangers who attended their meeting. He thought this was of great importance when he looked at the extent of the commercial transactions of this great city, and of the high character borne by her merchants in every part of the world. He hailed this feeling towards agriculture with peculiar gratification, proving, as it did, that they all concurred in the opinion that the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the merchant, should do the utmost in their several spheres to promote the union of all interests in this great country, and that no opportunity should be lost to promote good will and kindly feeling, which were the strength and glory of the empire. He had not been bred to speak at public meetings, though he must plead guilty to have often done so; but they ought never to forget that excellent motto, that to be strong they must be united, and therefore it was that they should unite practical science with industry. He begged again to thank them, and hoped they should meet again the day after to-morrow, when they would see a sample of the British farmers, and if they were not satisfied with them, he did not know anything that would satisfy them. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Mayor, in an appropriate speech, proposed the health of the Hon. Edward Everett, the Envoy of the United States. (Cheers.)

The Hon. E. Everett, in acknowledging the toast, said, he felt gratified in being present on an occasion which was so deeply interesting to him, because he had observed that there was a great similitude in the mode in which such meetings were conducted here and in his own country. The fundamental principle of his country, as they all knew, was equality, and he confessed that he had erroneously thought that in the mother-country this was not so; but when last week he had met his Royal Highness at Cambridge wearing a doctor's gown at the University of Cambridge like the rest, and mingling equally with his fellow-doctors, and when now again he met his Royal Highness mixing with the farmers of England, he was proud to confess how erroneous had been his impression; and he must say that this

example set by his Royal Highness was calculated to have the most salutary influence. (Cheers.) There were many associations between the ancient city of Bristol and the United States, and he felt satisfaction, while at such a distance from his home, at being in a city which from the earliest times had been connected more or less with his own country. (Cheers.) Perhaps it was not known to many who were present that the discoverer of America, the great Columbus himself, had been at one period of his life a resident in Bristol, engaged in carrying on the trade of a common pilot between Bristol and Ireland. In later times associations had sprung up between Great Britain and America which he hoped would be advantageous to both countries. Steam navigation had still closer cemented the intimacy of both countries, and he could not forget that to Bristol was the honour due of having first originated that navigation across the Atlantic; and he could assure them that the arrival of their noble Great Western at the shores of America was considered as an era in the history of their country, which he hoped would prove but the harbinger of a closer union, and that the steam navies of both countries would only be used to assist each other. (Cheers.) The steam-engine had arrived at a degree of perfection in this country, under Bolton and Watt, but it had not been used on the waters in this country until his countryman Fulton took the engine of Bolton and Watt and put it in locomotion on the waters; thus had this great result been brought about by the united sagacity of both countries. (Cheers.) He assured them that he felt at home in this the home of his fathers; and in coming down from London to-day every name and every spot on the map appeared familiar to him. This was to be accounted for from some of the earliest settlers in America coming from this part of England, and they in the United States had their Bristol, their Bath, their Wells, their Exeter, their Gloucester; every name in this neighbourhood seemed to remind him of the home of his heart, and to make him, a pilgrim in a strange land, feel at home. Mr. Everett then concluded by expressing a hope that the communication between the two countries would be still more frequent and their union more cordial than ever.

The healths of the members for the city, the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, the High Sheriff, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Somerset, &c., having been drunk, his Royal Highness rose at about a quarter before 1 o'clock, and the party separated.

Thus, and at a sufficiently late hour, concluded the festivities of yesterday. The theatre, the *frête* at the Zoological Gardens, the Circus, and the various institutions of Bristol, all of which have been liberally thrown open, occupied the attention of the general mass of visitors.

This morning, unfortunately, has set in rainy, a circumstance much to be regretted, as the ploughing match, the trial of implements, and the show of implements, must naturally take place in the open air. Although the weather has, in more senses than one, thrown a damp over these proceedings, yet, despite the rain, every point of attraction is crowded with visitors, amongst whom are a considerable number of elegantly-dressed ladies. Every vehicle in the town has been put under contribution for the purpose, the different exhibitions being some miles apart. The trains from London, and the various conveyances from other parts, have to-day greatly increased the number of visitors. One London train this morning alone brought down upwards of 500, and extra trains have been put on to supply the required accommodation.

The Society of Merchants of Bristol sent a deputation to the Duke of Cambridge at Leigh this morning, informing his Royal Highness that he had been elected to the freedom of the corporation, to which a most gracious reply was returned.

The exhibition of agricultural implements, and the miscellaneous department of the show-yard, opened at eight o'clock this morning. The number of exhibitors were 99, and every species of implement used in husbandry was to be seen. The ground occupied by the exhibition was very considerable, and was accordingly well arranged at the back of the Victoria-rooms, Clifton. The stewards of the implement department were—Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Mr. Shelley, and Mr. Bennett, M.P.; the judges of implements, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Graburn, and Mr. Legard; and the judges of seed-wheat, Mr. Kimberley, Mr. Le Coste, and Mr. Johnston; and the director of the show, Mr. H. Gibbs.

A lecture on draining was delivered at the Philosophical Institution by Mr. Smith, of Deanstone, which was very well attended and gave great satisfaction.



THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

The next matter of importance in the proceedings of the day was

THE TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.

The competition between the respective exhibitors of agricultural implements took place on Wednesday, in a field near Sneed Park, the property of George Webb Hall, Esq., in the presence of Messrs. Parkes, Graburn, and Legard, the judges, and Mr. G. W. Hall, the steward of the ground. The interest manifested to witness this trial was intense; from an early hour in the morning vehicles of every description were to be seen on the whole line of road from Bristol to the field, and in the course of the day thousands of spectators visited the spot. The trial commenced early this morning, and occupied the whole of the day. The number of implements submitted for trial was much larger than on any previous occasion. But even this exhibition yielded in interest to the

GRAND PLOUGHING MATCH.

The public exhibition of ploughing in competition for the several premiums offered, took place in a field in the occupation of Philip John Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court, and situated near Beggar's Bush, on the high road to Pill and Portskewton.

The weather was, on the whole, less favourable than could have been desired; but, the interesting nature of the operation, and its importance as a branch of the agricultural art, attracted a very large concourse of spectators, including a large proportion of practical farmers. The hour named for the commencement of the match was twelve o'clock; but for upwards of two hours before that period the roads in the immediate-neighbourhood of the field were thronged by persons from Bristol, as well as from St. George's, Abbotsleigh, and the surrounding villages, who were anxious to get a view of the proceeding.

The road to the spot selected is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Quitting Bristol, you cross the river Avon at a point which enables you to command views of the far-famed St. Vincent's rocks, with the suspension-bridge in course of erection, and also the extremity of the downs, and a considerable part of the elegant and fashionable village of Clifton. Ascending Rownham-hill, you pass through Leigh wood, a portion of the estate of Sir John Smyth, Bart., and one of the most charming bits of woodland scenery to be met with in this part of the kingdom. Further on you catch a bird's-eye view of the Severn, and the mouth of the Bristol Channel, with the shipping entering and quitting the port, or lying at anchor in Kingroad; the view being bounded in the distance with the hills of the Gloucestershire coast, and the more aspiring hills of South Wales.

The field covered about twenty acres, but it was not considered a very favourable spot, as it turned up stony, and in some instances would hardly admit of ploughing to the requisite depth of four inches. On the ground were a vast number of fashionable equipages, upwards of 1000 gentlemen on horseback, and from 4000 to 5000 foot spectators. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in a carriage with the lady of P. J. Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court, where his Royal Highness is staying. He watched the proceedings, in

which he appeared to take great interest, for several hours. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Downshire, and other distinguished personages, were also on the ground.

Forty-six ploughs started, and the work was, as far as circumstances would admit of, cleverly performed. The decision of the judges had not been awarded when our report left.

The roads in the neighbourhood of the field presented all the appearance of a fair or racecourse; booths had been erected, barrels of beer tapped for sale, ballad-singers plied their vocation, the Indian juggler swallowed his sword, and there was full an average number of handbarrows, with "apples, nuts, and ginger-pop." At about half-past twelve a sharp shower came on, and much amusement was occasioned by the flight of the lookers-on, who scuttled off in all directions from the field of action. I need not say that the utmost confusion was occasioned; some were to be seen rolling into the mire, while others tumbled over them; others were fortunate enough to get under the shelter of a tree or bush; but by far the greater number had their agricultural ardour much damped by a thoroughly wet jacket.

To-morrow will be the day for the exhibition of the cattle and the awards, after which 2600 persons will dine together in the enormous temporary pavilion erected for their accommodation.

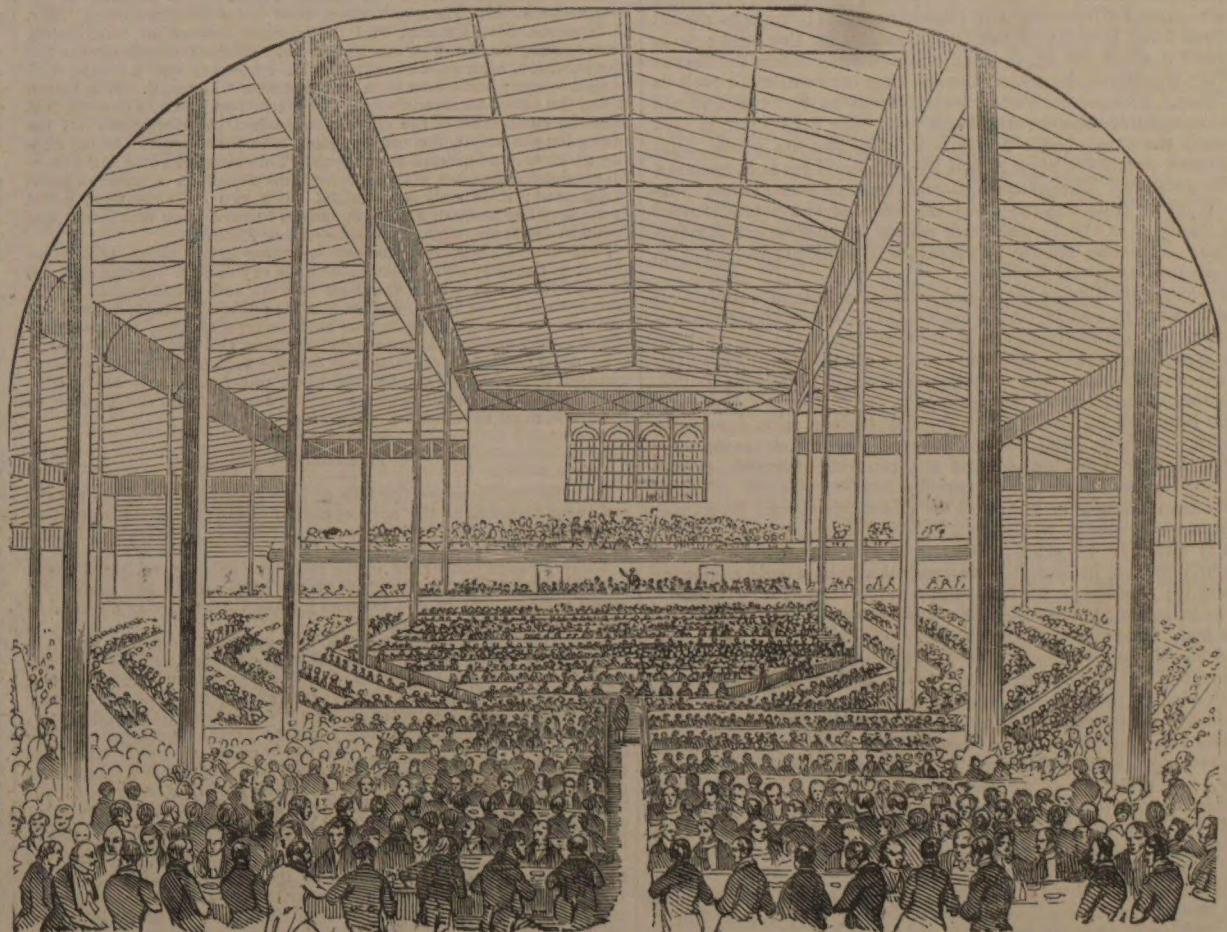
A very fine bull, belonging to Sir H. Hoskins, which was to have been sent here, has died suddenly, and a statement was, upon good authority, this morning circulated through the town that it had been poisoned. Three sheep belonging to a gentleman, and which were to have been at the show, are said to have had their throats cut. (This story is, however, not believed.)

Bristol, Thursday night.

Yesterday, after rain had done its worst—when it had duly soaked the congregated thousands at the ploughing match, and the trial of improvements—the weather suddenly cleared up, and the streets of Clifton and Bristol once more became all animation. The next proceeding of the day was the council dinner, which took place in the great room of the Victoria Rooms, at Clifton, which building has been kindly lent to the society for headquarters, by the proprietors. The building is a most elegant one. It is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and its octastyle portico, after the manner of the Propylea at Athens, is truly beautiful, and does infinite credit to the good taste of Mr. Charles Dyer, the architect. The large room in which the dinner was held is nearly 118 feet in length, by 55 in width, and 47 feet high. This, however, is infinitely too small for the dinner of the members, which takes place to day, and which will be held in an immense pavilion, erected for the purpose, at the back of the Victoria Rooms. According to the order of the proceedings, I first proceed to forward you a report of

THE COUNCIL DINNER.

The dinner took place in the large hall of the Victoria Rooms before mentioned. Five long tables occupied the whole length of the



THE PAVILION DINNER.

room, and a cross table at the top was occupied by the more distinguished guests. The hour named was five o'clock, but it was nearly six before the doors were thrown open. A very large number of well-dressed persons were assembled outside to witness the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge and the distinguished visitors, by whom his Royal Highness was very loudly cheered. The arrangements in the hall were exceedingly good, and the tables were very handsomely set out. More than 600 guests were present, amongst whom were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Earl Spencer, the Mayor, G. W. Franklyn, Esq., Baron Knesebeck, the high sheriff, Thomas Jones, Esq., and the Town-clerk, D. Burges, Esq., his grace the Duke of Richmond, the Hon. Edward Everett, envoy from the United States, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl Somers, Earl of Chichester, Francis Savage, Esq., master of the Society of Merchants, R. Phippen, Esq., — M'Adam, Esq., &c., &c.

One of the tables which attracted most attention was that set apart for the accommodation of the press; the representatives of which from all parts of the country were present to the number of 50.

The President, (H. Handley, Esq.) entered the room about six o'clock, introducing his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was received by all the company standing, and with repeated cheers.

After the removal of the cloth, grace was said by the Very Rev. Dr. Lamb, the Dean of Bristol.

The usual loyal toasts were then given and responded to in the warmest manner. The health of the Mayor, and the Corporation of Bristol; the health of the Hon. Henry Everett (the American Minister); an honorary member of the Society; Prosperity to the Royal Agricultural Society of England; the Chairman; and several other toasts were proposed, and severally acknowledged in an eloquent and enthusiastic manner, which we regret our want of space imperatively obliges us to exclude. The company did not separate until a late hour.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

The great object of attraction to-day has been the show of stock, which certainly is of the most splendid description. The show yard was open as early as six o'clock, at which time great numbers were present, and after breakfast the whole spacious yard was crowded.

The stock comprises some of the finest beasts ever bred, and the beholder is struck with astonishment at the vast size and weight of the first class Devons, which seemed to attract the principal attention, particularly the first class prize bull of Messrs. Booth and Parkinson, and also that of the Rev. C. Mordaunt, of Cross, Somerset, which for symmetry and growth was considered unequalled.

The stock consisted of about from four to five hundred head. Amongst the sheep there are some beautiful specimens of Southdown and Leicester breeds, particularly the latter, belonging to Messrs. Joseph and Samuel Bennet, of Bedfordshire.

The show of sheep was not considered to be a good one, and the judges withheld the premiums offered for this description on account of want of merit in the sheep competed for.

The show of horses was excellent, and attracted much attention; amongst them the entire horse, Young Sampson, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, was much admired, as was also that of Mr. R. Daintree, of St. Ives, Huntingdon, a beautiful roan stallion, two years old. The show of pigs was not very numerous, but there were some very fine specimens of the breed, particularly those of the Berkshire hogs. The classification of the various breeds of cattle appeared to give great satisfaction.

FLORICULTURE.

THE TULIP.

There are of this very favourite flower a number of different species, the merit of whose production must certainly be accorded to the Dutch, for to those persevering cultivators we are greatly indebted for the beautiful varieties they by themselves raised, previous to that attention being bestowed upon it by the florists of other countries, more particularly by those of our own, and under whose management it has assumed its present perfect state. First of the species, let us place the *Tulipa Gesneriana*, from which all the fine varieties of the garden flower have been produced; these are divided into four classes—Bizarres, Byblomens, Roses, and Sels. We shall have sufficient space to describe the forms and colours of these varieties: we intend merely to point out what it

is that constitutes their beauties, and to offer some remarks on their general cultivation. The illustration that commences our article, is copied from the "Florist's Journal," a work to which we are indebted for the examples of choice flowers we have weekly given to our readers. In the same work the desirable properties of the tulip are thus detailed by one of the most celebrated cultivators in the neighbourhood of London:—"The flower should consist of six petals, three outer and three inner, placed alternately and closely together; the tops should be round and broad, and perfectly smooth at the edge; wide enough to allow the edges to lie on each other when the flower is fully expanded, by which the opening between the petals is avoided. The petals should be all level at the top, and not the three outer ones turning back from the others; it is frequently the case when a flower is a little past its prime, that the inner petals are higher than the outer. This is considered to be a defect. The ground should be one pure colour, perfectly clear from any marks at the base of the petals around the stamens, as this is a blemish which no cultivation can improve. The stem should be elastic, and well proportioned in height to the size of the flower."

Perhaps few flowers require so much constant attention as it is necessary to bestow on the rearing of tulips. There are numerous matters connected with it, that, were we to treat of, our directions would extend to a much greater length than our purpose will allow. For a thorough scientific essay on its cultivation, we must refer our readers to the "Florist's Journal," page 193, Vol. I., and will content ourselves with now submitting to them Mrs. Loudon's more condensed remarks:—"A bed, four feet wide, and of any convenient length, should be dug out to the depth of two feet, and a stratum of fresh turfy loam should be laid, and on this there should be a layer of rotten cow-dung, and then a layer of loam mixed with an equal quantity of sand. The surface of the bed should be slightly raised in the middle, and the tallest tulips planted along it; the lower growing ones being ranged on each side, so as to make the flowers form a gentle curve on the sides of the bed. The tulips should be seven inches apart each way, and should be planted two or three inches deep, and the bed protected by half-hoops placed over it at regular distances, above which mats should be strained, but so contrived as to be removed or opened at pleasure. When the tulips are nearly arrived at their full height, the hoops and mats should be removed, and a path being made round the bed, a canvas awning, supported on a wooden frame, should be substituted. When the plants have done flowering, the leaves should be suffered to remain on till they turn brown, in order that they may assist in perfecting the new bulb that is formed every year in lieu of the old one, which gradually wastes away. When the leaves are withered, the bulbs should be taken up and laid on the shelves to dry. Any leaves that remain on, may be removed, and the fibrous roots rubbed off. The season for replanting is the last week in October or the first in November. A fresh bed should be made every year, or the soil of the old one changed, as the exudations from tulips poison the ground

for other plants of the same kind, though they are suitable for other crops."

Observations.—This is the proper time to bud roses. The Chinese varieties are best on the common china, others on stocks of the wild or dog rose. Pipe pinks under a hand-glass, shade them from the sun, and keep them just moist. Sow picotees, pansies, polyanthus, and all biennials. Carnations should be neatly tied up; if the blooms do not open regularly tie the boss or silk round them. Ranunculus should be taken up and dried out of the sun.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Extract of a letter from a non-commissioned officer of H.M. 9th Regiment of Foot, dated "Camp, Jellalabad, 20th April, 1842":—

"I think, when I wrote from Kawntour, I told you our destination was Cabul. We marched from there on the morning of the 5th. We ascended the heights in five hours, and found the enemy ready to receive us with a sharp fire, which lasted eight hours, when they gave way. The Infantry had the brunt of the work, particularly our regiment. We lost 20 men and a lieutenant, and 40 wounded. We were five days and nights on the top of the heights, with nothing but what we stood in, a continual firing kept up the whole time, and all we had to eat or drink was four or five mouldy biscuits and a quart of water, which we carried with us in our canteens. We did not suffer so much from want of food; it was water we wanted most. A continual biting of cartridges causes thirst. The Khyber Pass is a deep and narrow ravine, overtopped with high mountains. After we ascended the first height, and drove the enemy off, we mounted them successively; and as they fled we advanced, until we beat the whole of them, amounting to about 5000. It is calculated that about 500 of the enemy were killed. We had not an opportunity of taking any prisoners, for as they gave no quarter neither did we. The moment a man falls they run up and cut him in pieces with huge knives. After we came through the Pass we came to some villages; but the inhabitants had all fled, and we burned them to the ground, and destroyed the ripe corn—hundreds of acres of it. On the 16th of this month we arrived at Jellalabad—a place desolate in its appearance, it being a succession of mud forts; in one of which the 13th Regiment of Foot had been shut up for seven months, and, not expecting any relief, they sallied out on the enemy, determined to die by the sword rather than die with hunger. Luckily they beat them off, leaving the plain on which we are now encamped strewed with slain horses and men to the amount of 5000. We came to their relief in a few days after; so that there is now an army of 20,000 men, and not much fear of our ever being attacked again."

"P.S. We are going to attempt to release General Sale's lady and daughter, with several other ladies, two soldiers' wives, and two men of the 44th Regiment—all that is left of an entire regiment."

PROVINCIAL.

SIR W. W. WYNN.—We are highly gratified in being able to contradict a rumour, which we do from the best authority, that Sir W. W. Wynn had suffered himself to become a loser, at a gaming table, of a vast part of his property. The tale is utterly false in every particular, the gallant baronet having a decided aversion to gaming, in which he never engages.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—A meeting was held on Monday, in the great room at the Crown Inn, Kingsbury, at which it was resolved that Mr. Phillips, of Wendover, should be requested to stand against Captain Fitzmaurice at the ensuing election for the county of Bucks. The hon. gentleman has consented to allow himself to be put in nomination, and a committee was immediately formed, and a canvass commenced, which, considering the lateness of the start (as his party say), progresses favourably. Mr. P. Phillips is a strong advocate for a repeal of the Corn-laws, although the son of a large landed proprietor.

EPISCOPAL COLLEGE IN SCOTLAND.—We learn from the charge of the Bishop of Edinburgh, that in the short interval between November last, when the scheme was first published, and the present time, £15,000, being more than one-half of the required amount, has been subscribed towards the establishment of the Episcopal College in Scotland.

COACH ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, the "Commerce" (Leeds and Halifax coach) was overturned while on its way to Leeds, in Godley-lane, near this town, with a fearful crash. There were six or seven passengers on the coach at the time, all of whom were more or less injured: a young woman of the name of Vickers was very seriously injured, having sustained a concussion of the brain. Another female had one of her arms broken. Not the slightest blame is attributable to the coachman.—*Halifax Guardian*.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday last, a fire was discovered on the Manor Farm, Great Easton, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Turner, near Great Easton church. Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Francis, and many other influential inhabitants, were quickly on the spot, and under their efficient directions the fire was subdued, after destroying part of a hay-stack and a stable, with some harness; but a new barn standing near was saved. It is feared it was the act of an incendiary. The alarm was given in church, just after the conclusion of the prayers, and when the clergyman left the vestry for the pulpit, the congregation, with the exception of the charity children, had quitted the church. This hitherto rural and peaceful neighbourhood has within the last few days been a scene of great excitement; it is only a fortnight since two cottages were burnt down, and the body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, was found in the same neighbourhood.—*Essex Herald*.

Near one o'clock on Tuesday morning great alarm was occasioned in the town of Northampton by a cry of fire. It was said the George Hotel, at which the high sheriffs and grand jurors of the county mostly put up at, was in a blaze; this, however, turned out not to be so, though the case was sufficiently alarming, the premises actually on fire being immediately adjoining the hotel, and for some time great fears were entertained for the latter. The engines were soon got into play and the fire subdued, one house only being consumed; but the destruction of property carried from the George, in the haste, must have been considerable.

IRELAND.

THE ENNIS RIOTS.—The bills of indictment preferred against the police for shooting at the people, during the unfortunate starvation riot which took place some time since at Ennis, were ignored by the grand jury.

Three persons concerned in the riot, and robbery of Mr. Bannatyne's boats, at Clare, were found guilty of the riot; but mercifully let off without punishment, counsel for the Crown having declined to call for sentence upon them.

THE INCOME-TAX.—Circulars have been sent from the Paymaster-General of the Forces to all officers receiving half-pay and retired allowances, and to widows of officers residing in Ireland, calling on them to fill up certain certificates, stating the amount of their income from the public, which, in the event of its being £150 a-year, will subject the receiver to the payment of the Income-tax. The certificate to be sworn to. If the income derivable from the public funds be under £150, any additional income derivable from private sources is to be added. A penalty of £20 is imposed for making a false return. [This is surely a case which calls loudly for exemption. The public might well have spared the pittance squeezed from such a source.—*ED. I.L.N.*]

SUDEN DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE FOSTER.—We regret to have to announce the sudden demise of the Right Hon. John Leslie Foster, one of the Justices of the Irish Common Pleas. His removal from this life was remarkably sudden, and without the slightest previous illness. It took place at Cavan, on Saturday night last, where he had gone, along with Baron Pennefather, to preside at the assizes.

THE ENNIS AFFAIR.—The *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday informs us, that the thirty-eight policemen concerned in the late affray

at Ennis, were discharged from prison on Wednesday evening, by order of Baron Richards, and now occupy their barracks in Gaol-street. They have not, however, resumed their usual duties, nor will they, until the issue of the Government investigation by Mr. T. B. C. Smith, Q.C., is made known. It adds, that a report prevails, that fourteen of them had joined the army with the recruiting parties of the 16th and 85th, at present "beating up" in Ennis.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A death, which is at present involved in mystery, took place on Saturday, at Rathmines, near Dublin. Mr. Augustus Byrne, of Albert-terrace, a gentleman of 28 or 30 years of age, it appeared, had died under circumstances which gave rise to a variety of reports that he had not come fairly by his end. An inquest has been held, and adjourned for a week, to give time to analyse the contents of the stomach.

REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—In consequence of the expected promotion of Sergeant Jackson, the Solicitor-General, to the vacant judgeship, a canvass has already commenced in the University. The next election there is likely to be a formidable struggle between Mr. George Alexander Hamilton and Dr. Longfield.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—DUBLIN, July 12.—I am happy to say that the Marchioness of Waterford is now so nearly recovered that it would be superfluous on my part to continue to transmit you further accounts on the subject—intelligence which, I am aware, will be received with joy by an extensive circle, but not with greater than that with which I have the pleasure to forward it to you.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Stuart de Rothesay are still staying at Curraghmore, and will not leave until the health of their noble and interesting relative is perfectly restored.

ROSCOMMON.—Friday.—We regret to say Judge Torrens had a bad fit of gout last night, and was obliged to have a sofa on which to recline while trying the cases. He is since reported to be much better.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Geyser steam-frigate, Commander Carpenter, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon for the Mediterranean with a number of supernumeraries, both officers and men, for distribution in the fleet there.

The Volcano steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander C. J. Featherstone, sailed same day for Bermuda; she carries out Captain Denison, of the Royal Engineers, who is to survey the fortifications there.

His Belgian Majesty's steam-ship, the British Queen, sailed same afternoon for New York from the Motherbank, where she arrived on Friday night from Antwerp. She did not proceed to Southampton as announced, but remained at the Motherbank, where she took in her mails and passengers. Captain Keane, R.N., who commanded her the last voyage, does not do so the present one, as the Belgians were desirous that she should be commanded by one of their own naval officers, and not by a British one. She is, therefore, now under the command of Captain Eckholt, an officer in the Belgian navy, who holds a rank in that service similar to that of Commander in the English navy. The King of the Belgians is about to bestow the order of the Cross of Leopold on Captain Keane, in approbation of his services. It appears that a great part of the cargo has been insured in several of the London offices, with the understanding that the vessel was going out under the command of Captain Keane. As no official or public notice has been given by the Belgian government of this change of command, and as even up to the present hour the vessel is advertised to sail under the command of Captain Keane, should any accident befall the ship or cargo, that country will be liable to pay up to the shippers the full amount of freight, the insurance being rendered invalid.

PORTSMOUTH.—Monday night.—This morning the Echo steam-ship took nearly three hundred convicts from the York hulk, and embarked them on board the Marquis of Hastings, at Spithead, which will get under weigh in the course of a few hours for New South Wales. The notorious Francis is one of the number. He appears to feel deeply the dreadful situation in which he has placed himself; and, although his life has been spared, he is well aware that it is to be passed in the most galling and hopeless slavery, to which death itself were almost preferable. When he arrived at Gosport by the train, he was taken into the Railway Hotel, where dinner was given to him previous to his being taken on board the prison hulk. While he was eating it he burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Indeed, I never meant to hurt the Queen." He has been in a most desponding state ever since. Though the "provision for life" he has acquired is not what he contemplated, it is to be hoped it is sufficiently miserable and degrading to deter other ruffians from following his example.

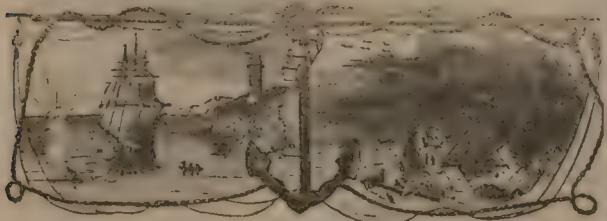
The Nautilus, 10, Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Paulson, is still cruising off the Brighton coast for the protection of the fisheries. While lying at anchor a few days since, off Brighton, a party of ladies went on board to look at her, and during their stay on board it came on to blow a gale of wind, so that the Nautilus was obliged to ship her cable and put to sea, carrying the ladies with her, who were thus unexpectedly compelled to go on a cruise which lasted several days, as there was no opportunity of landing them until the weather became more moderate.

SHERNESS.—**COURT MARTIAL.**—At the Special Court Martial which took place on board the Admiral's flag-ship, the Camperdown, to inquire into the charges brought against Mr. James Balscombe, late master of her Majesty's ship Larne, and which we mentioned in our last, a verdict of guilty was pronounced against Mr. Balscombe, and he was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

CHATHAM.—A detachment of 6 officers and 200 men, of Royal Marines, marched into Chatham, where they will remain till the new barracks at Woolwich are completed. On Saturday an order was received to launch from Chatham dockyard, at half-past one and two o'clock, on Monday, the 25th instant, the Goliah, of 80 guns, and Virago, a large class war steamer. The Goliah is to mount sixty-eight 32-pounders, long guns; and twelve 6-inch guns, burthen in tons, 2589. The Virago is to mount two long guns 84-pounders, and four 32-pounders, burthen in tons, 1060.

COURT-MARTIAL IN THE TOWER.—On Wednesday the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Shaw, now stationed in the Tower, were mustered upon parade to hear the finding and sentence of a regimental court-martial on Sergeant Sharp, who had been tried for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. This proceeding arose out of the case of Mr. Elder, clerk of the Ordnance Office in the Tower, who has been held to bail on a charge of an infamous assault on William Yowle, a private in the regiment, while on duty as a sentinel at the Jewel Office in the Tower. Elder was given into the custody of Sharp after the alleged assault was committed, but instead of taking him to the guard-house, as Sharp ought to have done as sergeant of the guard, he allowed the accused to go to his own residence, and did not report the occurrence to his officer. The court-martial found Sharp guilty of the charge of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, but in consideration of the excellent character he had maintained in the regiment for 19 years, sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks. After the sentence was read over Sharp had the stripes denoting his rank as a sergeant cut from his dress, and took his place in the ranks as a private. His conduct previous to the transaction in question was that of a careful and steady soldier, and he had never been reported before for any breach of military discipline.

NEW POLICE ARRANGEMENT.—Several cases having lately occurred in which criminals have not been taken into custody so promptly as the public had a right to expect, the commissioners of police have arranged that a new company shall be immediately raised out of the present police, to be called the "Detective Force," and is to consist of two inspectors and eight sergeants and private constables, to be selected from the most efficient officers. The two inspectors are to receive each £200 per annum, and the pay of the other eight officers is to be raised to 30s. per week each.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES INDIANER.—On Saturday an immense number of well-dressed persons assembled in the yard of Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Green, the extensive ship-builders and owners, to witness the launch of the above splendid vessel. Everything being in readiness, at a quarter past two o'clock precisely the stocks and fastenings were removed, and the vessel glided majestically into the bosom of old Father Thames, amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the assembled multitude. She was decorated with a number of handsome union jacks, and could not have had less than 500 persons on board at the time. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Dundas.

The Braganza steamer arrived at Falmouth on Saturday morning with the Malta and Peninsula mails, having left Gibraltar on the 30th ult., Cadiz the 1st, Lisbon the 4th, Oporto the 5th, and Vigo the 6th inst. Also arrived at same place on Sunday morning the royal mail steamer Isis, Captain Scott, with mails from Mexico and all the West India Islands, her dates of departure being from Havannah the 15th ult., Nassau the 18th, Bermuda the 21st, and Fayal the 3rd instant, with 300,000 dollars on freight, 107 serons of cochineal, and 54 passengers, 20 of whom were from Fayal. At all the islands they complain greatly of the hard times, and declare that ruin is about to overtake them, want of labourers being everywhere assigned as the cause of their troubles. The *Jamaica Dispatch* says, "The necessity for an immediate supply of labourers for the redemption of our colony is plain to every observer; and if these cannot soon be afforded, Jamaica will become a wilderness, a sink of iniquity, a den of thieves."

SUPPOSED NEW SHOAL.—ANTIGUA, June 7.—Captain Newbold, of the brig *Transit*, on her passage from Halifax to St. Vincent in February last discovered a shoal to windward of this island, lat. 16° 43' N., long. 59° 6'. He examined it as carefully as circumstances would permit, and describes it to be about 200 feet long and 80 feet wide, with three fathoms water in the centre, and much shallower on the edges.

LIGHTHOUSE AT ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—A lighthouse has been erected on the table land, about 300 feet to windward, or east, of the Morro Castle, intended to indicate the entrance of this harbour, and thus prevent vessels from running to leeward of it during the night. The lantern has been lit, and will continue to be so from sunset to sunrise. It is a revolving light, forms its complete revolution in two minutes and a half, is 240 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at a distance of 20 to 24 miles.

By the arrival of the City of Glasgow, one of the subsidiary steamers lately employed in the West Indies, we received on Wednesday Barbadoes papers to the 8th June inclusive. The Tay steamer had reached Barbadoes with the outward mails on the morning of the 7th, having made the passage from Falmouth, touching at Corunna and Madeira, in 19½ days. Col. Tyler, who had for several years been employed as Adjutant-General of the Forces in Barbadoes, died on the 3rd of June, much and justly regretted.

DEAL, July 12.—Arrived the Royal Sovereign, from New York; Juno and Caroline, from the Mediterranean. Arrived from the River the Hope, for Quebec.

During the past week much interest has been manifested in the operation being pursued, under the superintendence of Capt. Fisher, chief harbour-master of the port of London, in order to entirely destroy and remove the wreck of the barque *Vesta*, of 400 tons, which has for the last two years so materially impeded the navigation of the Thames off Gravesend, and which was finally completed on Tuesday last. After repeated explosions the whole of the *Vesta*'s larboard quarter was found completely destroyed, from her keel to her bulwarks, as was also her bows. The starboard quarter and stern were much shattered. On the diver descending he found what remained of the vessel was the bottom, and which was shivered to pieces, and which may be easily got up, and has partially been so.



THE CHURCH.

ORDINATIONS.—A general ordination was held in the cathedral church of Worcester on Sunday morning last, when a number of gentlemen were admitted into holy orders by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

A general ordination was held at Farnham Castle, on Sunday last, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—TUESDAY.

TAYLOR V. TAYLOR.

Sir H. Jenner Fust gave judgment in this case. Mr. W. Taylor was an old man, who, during a life of active industry as a tradesman in Camberwell, had acquired personal property to the amount of £600 or £700, and in addition a few small houses. His wife had died some years before him, and he had no children to comfort his declining years.—But there were several other relations nearly allied to him, whose poverty—for they were all more or less poor—would have been relieved by old Taylor's testamentary bounty. There was a brother, who was, indeed, very poor, and who seemed the natural object of his benevolence, and there were, besides, two nephews, George and William, who, in the present suit were struggling for their uncle's property. The case set up by one was a will made by his uncle at the latter moments of his life. The nephew was in the house, as were his wife and other of the relations, and he induced his uncle to send for a solicitor in the neighbourhood to make his will. On the arrival of the solicitor, he found him wandering and confused, and he tested his state of mind by several searching questions, which he was scarcely able to answer. To the inquiry, "To whom will you leave the bulk of your property?" the reply was, "All to my nephew." "To what nephew?" was the next question, and the solicitor was only able to comprehend whom he meant by bringing William Taylor into the room. The deceased then said, "That is the one;" and William Taylor having described himself, he was inserted in the will, as the principal legatee. The other relatives were kept out of the room.

The court pronounced it invalid. The *onus probandi* always lay upon a party bringing forward a testamentary paper, and the party here claiming probate had not borne the burden which the law had placed upon him. The will was made in *extremis*. The testator was in a confused, if not altogether in an insensible state of mind. He was unable

to remember the position and prospects of his family. He seemed quite to have forgotten a brother who was altogether dependent upon him. The contents of the will were improbable. The will was not drawn up by the old man's solicitor. A stranger had been sent for, and he and his clerk were the attesting witnesses. The relatives were kept out of the room, or at any rate were not in it; and altogether was there so much suspicion about the whole circumstance, that the only course open for the court was to reject the prayer.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The learned judges opened the commission at Cardiff last week. The only case of interest was that of Edwards, for the matricide at Merthyr.

Richard Edwards was indicted for the wilful murder of his mother, Taman Edwards; and having been found guilty, sentence of death was passed upon him, the learned judge exhorting him not to entertain any hope of mercy in this world. The prisoner made no defence.

HOME CIRCUIT.—CHELMSFORD, TUESDAY, JULY 12.

(Before Lord Abinger.)

Jeremiah Coglan, 21, a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Co., surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Emma Tudor. It appeared that the unfortunate lady, the subject of the inquiry, was the wife of the Rev. Summerton Tudor, the curate of Woodham Ferrars, and on the day mentioned in the indictment she was riding with her husband and a servant in a four-wheel chaise on the Romford road, at the time three drays loaded with beer, and a waggon, were coming in an opposite direction. These vehicles, it was alleged, were racing, and endeavouring to pass each other. A ginger-beer cart was in front of the chaise; and the foremost dray, of which the defendant was the driver, ran against the chaise, turned it over, threw all the persons in it to the ground, and the unfortunate lady received such severe injuries that she died a few days afterwards. Several witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution, and they swore that the prisoner was riding on the dray, and that he had no command of the horses, thus occasioning the accident. On the part of the prisoner, it was contended that he was by the side of the horses, and that when the dray was passing the waggon, the driver of the latter vehicle struck the dray horses with his whip, and they became unmanageable, and did the mischief complained of, in spite of the endeavours of the defendant to restrain them.—The jury ultimately returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Two men, named *Ladbrooke* and *Appleby*, were tried on Monday afternoon for a burglary at Langham, and stealing sixty-two sovereigns, some articles of wearing apparel, and other property, belonging to Benjamin Turner. *Appleby* pleaded guilty to the charge, and the offence was clearly brought home to the other prisoner by the evidence. It likewise appeared that before the villains went into the prosecutor's bedroom, they had gone into the room of one of the servants, and, while he was lying in bed, *Appleby* raised his bludgeon, and was about to strike him, but was prevented by the other prisoner. It appears that, after the burglary, the prisoner *Ladbrooke* went to London, and he actually, in an assumed name, made an application to the Commissioners of Police to appoint him a member of that force. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended *Ladbrooke* to mercy, on account of his having prevented the other prisoner from committing violence upon the servant.—Lord Abinger said that *Appleby* was an old offender, and he had pleaded guilty to another charge of burglary. The sentence, upon him was, that he should be transported for life. With regard to the other prisoner, he should so far give effect to the recommendation of the jury, that he would not transport him for the full period; but it was necessary, for the protection of society, that he should be removed from this country for a long period. He was then sentenced to ten years' transportation.



GUILDHALL.—TUESDAY.—On Tuesday a tradesman in the city, who declined giving his name at present, applied for advice whether any criminal proceedings could be taken against the persons concerned in the Westminster Discount Loan and Investment Society. He produced a receipt for the sum of £67, paid as a deposit with the society, when it had an office in Buckingham-street, and before it opened the great house in Adam-street, Adelphi, as a savings' bank. The receipt specified that the money was taken as a deposit for one month, at 5 per cent. interest, subject to withdrawal on four days' notice. The applicant stated, that on applying for the return of his money at the house in the Adelphi, he was referred to a solicitor in Golden-square, and the solicitor said he was unable to give him any information.—Sir Peter Laurie asked who recommended him to invest his money there.—The applicant said he was induced merely by reading the advertisements in the newspapers, in which there appeared to be some respectable names.—Sir Peter asked if there were any names he knew.—The applicant said there were not.—Sir Peter observed that applicant was satisfied from seeing the title of honourable or esquire attached to the names. Had he not heard of the West Middlesex Assurance Company obtaining £300,000 from the public? Did not that make him cautious about parting with his money?—Applicant replied that he had heard of that fraud, but people were not always on their guard.—Sir Peter asked whom the applicant had seen at the Westminster concern.—The applicant said he had seen two persons, a Mr. Simpson and a Mr. Williams.—Sir Peter asked what sort of a person Mr. Williams was.—The applicant said he was a short, stout man.—Sir Peter said it was not then the Mr. Williams who figured in the West Middlesex Company. He was a tall man. Did not applicant on any occasion see the board of directors?—Applicant said he did not. He found the place fitted up like a banking-house, in a respectable place, and therefore parted with his money without any suspicion of wrong.—Sir Peter said the West Middlesex dressed men up in style, and decked their fingers with dazzling rings, to sit as a sham board of directors, at a shilling or two per diem. He asked if he had any book describing the organization of the concern, or list of parties concerned in it?—The applicant said he had not. He wanted to learn who were connected with this concern, as shareholders. He had received a copy of the *Sun*, wet from the press, in February last, containing the report of the last general meeting, from which it seemed they were thriving, having loaned £180,000 in three years, and divided 8 per cent. among the shareholders.—Sir Peter asked if he knew whether there was any deed of partnership?—The applicant said he did not know.—A gentleman in the room, who stated that he was an accountant, said the company might have afforded to be honest, for, according to the first report of their loan transactions, and looking at the terms of their prospectus, they were making nearly 60 per cent. per annum.—Sir Peter asked if there was any means of knowing how much the company had obtained from the public.—The gentleman said he remembered they boasted in their second report of having extended their business to £80,000, but this did not mean that they had obtained so much capital.—Sir Peter said he should be happy to assist the applicant, but he was at present not sufficiently informed about the facts and the parties to be assisted. He must find out, consult, and act with some of his fellow-sufferers.—The applicant promised to make further inquiry.—Sir Peter said the press would perhaps assist him by taking some notice of this application. Companies were extensive advertisers, and the independence and spirit of the press in giving publicity to statements affecting such bodies was above all praise.

THAMES-OFFICE.—On Tuesday *Thomas Brown*, who has been frequently in custody for various offences, was brought before Mr. Ballantine, charged with committing a felonious assault on John

Brown, a seaman, and cutting his head open with a poker. The prisoner is an attendant upon an infamous house in the Match-walk, Shadwell, where robberies are almost nightly committed. The prisoner was committed.

BOW-STREET.—On Monday, *Thomas Norwood*, a driver of a Post-office collecting omnibus, was charged with stealing sixteen newspapers, the property of the Postmaster-General. conducted the prosecution.—Matthew Peake, a constable employed in the General Post-office, having been sworn, deposed to the detection of the prisoner on leaving the Post-office yard, after depositing the bags on Saturday evening, with a number of newspapers in his pocket; the newspapers were addressed, "Mr. Griffiths, Newmarket-place, St. Helen's; sent by J. Clayton." On being before the inspector, the prisoner said, "Pray, Sir, forgive me this time, and I'll never do it again;" and when the inspector asked him how he had got them, he said, "in the omnibus." There were four other newspapers found in another pocket, and he was then conveyed to the station-house.—Thomas Mortimer, shopman to Mr. Clayton (publisher of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*), 320, Strand, said that the parcel produced, addressed to Mr. Griffiths, was directed by him on Saturday last, and it contained eight papers, value 3s. 1d. The parcel, he believed, was sent on Saturday to the receiving house of Mr. Jones, Strand.—Charles Bowyer, a letter-carrier, who acted as guard to the cart driven by the prisoner on Saturday night, proved that on his way to the Post-office they called at Mr. Jones's, in the Strand, where they took up newspapers.—The prisoner was ordered to be remanded for a few days, in order to give time for further inquiries. On Thursday the prisoner was fully committed, Mr. Peacock saying the offence was a most serious one, inasmuch as many respectable news-sellers had lost excellent customers in consequence of the non-delivery of the papers.

CLERKENWELL.—The fellow *Gamble*, the friend and associate of the murderer *Good*, and who, it will be recollect, was committed with that miscreant to Newgate, was brought before Mr. Greenwood, charged with committing a dreadful assault on Mr. Richard Hammond, of Baldwins-gardens. It appeared that the complainant had interfered to save an aged female from the fury of the prisoner, and thus brought down his vengeance on himself.—Mr. Greenwood asked the defendant what he had to say for himself?—He said he was called a murderer, and that aggravated him.—The complainant and the other witnesses denied this statement.—Mr. Greenwood, after commenting on the prisoner's brutal disposition, sentenced him to pay a penalty of £5, and to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six weeks in default of payment.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—The court and its avenues were literally besieged on Monday, with persons who had evidence to give against the parties in custody on suspicion of being concerned in one of the most extensive systems of plunder that has been brought to light for many years past. Since the apprehension of *Richard Hanley*, the person charged with having robbed a number of ready-furnished lodging-houses of plate, jewellery, and other valuable property to a large amount, he has given such evidence to the police as ultimately led to the capture of *Edward Gifford* and *Sarah Ann Hunt*, two persons living together at No. 5, Warwick-street, Charing-cross, in whose house an enormous quantity of almost every kind of valuable property was found by the police. Since the last examination of the prisoner, the police have been indefatigable in tracing out the owners of the property. In order to facilitate this plan, the station-house at Vine-street was turned into a temporary bazaar, and numerous have been the applications to view the property. At a rough calculation, the property thus exposed, and presumed to be the produce of different robberies, could not be less than the value of £1000. Whole pieces of Brussels carpet, silk velvet, silks, satins lace, gloves, watches, spoons, forks, rings, pins, veils, etc., form a small portion of the miscellaneous property yet unowned. It is reported that *Handy* has afforded much assistance to the police. He says he has been "put up" to all the robberies; that he has been furnished with all the necessary means to perpetrate the felonies; and has found a ready market for the plunder in the two other prisoners. On Monday the prisoners were brought up for further examination, *Richard Hanley* for feloniously stealing, and *Edward Gifford* and *Sarah Ann Hunt* for feloniously receiving stolen property. Mr. Clarks-in and Mr. Phillips attended for the prisoners *Gifford* and *Hunt*. Further evidence having been received as to the identification of stolen property, the prisoners were remanded until Wednesday. Mr. Maltby directed the prisoners *Hunt* and *Gifford* to be sent to the New Prison, and *Hanley* to Tothill-fields.

UNION-HALL.—ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—On Monday *Robert Lindsay Crawford*, claimant to the peerage of "Crauford, Lindsay, and Garnock," was brought before Mr. Trail on the double charge of bigamy and returning from transportation before the expiration of his sentence. A witness named *Gavin Reddet* stated that he had known the prisoner for the last eighteen or twenty years; and that in the month of March, 1827, he was convicted of horse-stealing at Londonderry, in Ireland. A sentence of death was recorded against him, which was subsequently commuted into transportation for life, but that he had since been at large in this country, although no remission of his sentence had taken place. That since the prisoner's return he had been busily engaged in prosecuting his claim to the above peerage, until it was discovered by his agents that he had forfeited them in consequence of being a convicted felon. The witness, in answer to Mr. Trail, admitted that he had not been present at the trial in Ireland. A young woman then stepped forward, and stated that she had gone out as a free settler to Sydney, in 1832, and on her arrival obtained a situation in the family of Chief Justice Dowling; that at that time the prisoner, who went in the name of *Samuel Lindsay*, was also in the same service; that in the same year she was married to the prisoner by the Rev. Dr. *Laing*, and in 1838 they returned to this country. She said that latterly the prisoner's conduct to her had been very bad; that he was now forty-three years of age; and that he married a girl about seventeen years ago, the daughter of a bricklayer, with whom he was now and had been for some time living at Vauxhall. She added that she confessed she came forward on this occasion owing to the infamous manner in which she had been treated by the accused.—Mr. Trail inquired of the witness how the prisoner contrived to make his escape from transportation.—The witness, in answer, produced the *Sydney Gazette*, of July 13, 1837, with the following advertisement in its columns:—"I, the undersigned, eldest son of the late John Lindsay Crauford, Esq., claimant of the peerages and earldom of Crauford, Lindsay, and Garnock, do hereby give notice that I am about to leave this colony for Scotland, to prosecute the said claim now pending there on my behalf; and I therefore request all persons having claims upon me to forward them to my address, No. 17, Philip-street.—(Signed)—*Robert Lindsay Crawford*."—The witness said, that the prisoner inserted the above advertisement in the newspaper, and that having been transported in the name of "Samuel Lindsay," he was not known as the person to whom the document referred, and being under but little restriction in his employment, he easily found means to make his escape and return home in a merchant ship, for which he paid £30. That she (witness) attended on a lady the passage home.—Mr. Trail remarked that there would be considerable difficulty in proving the alleged charge of bigamy, owing to the marriage having taken place in another hemisphere, and none of the witnesses being present here. With respect, however, to the other charge, that of returning from transportation, it would only be necessary to have the prisoner sent over to Ireland in the custody of a constable, in order to be identified.—The prisoner said that he had no wish to deny the fact of his being at Sydney, but that if he was remanded he would be enabled to show by documents which he should produce, that he was at large in this country with the permission of the authorities of South Australia—that he had not escaped from transportation. With regard to the other charge, there was no foundation for it, and that it was the fabrication of an exasperated woman. He added that there was a strong prejudice existing against him, and that several persons were desirous of banishing him for ever from this country, to prevent him from prosecuting his just claims to a peerage. He, however, trusted that he would be enabled to overcome his enemies.—The magistrate then remanded the prisoner until Wednesday.

We have it from good authority, that Mrs. Yates will retain an interest in the Adelphi Theatre, and after a certain interval will resume her duties there as a member of the stock company. Mr. Rodwell, the composer, will occupy the position in the theatre made vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Yates.

THE WATER CURE.—The late Dr. Parry, of Bath, had at one time under his care two patients who had attempted to cut short, or to ease, a paroxysm of gout, by plunging the affected foot into cold water. This gave instant relief to the pain, and, in both instances, the inflammation presently abated; but in both, also, palsy of one-half of the body occurred a few hours afterwards.

FINE ARTS.

THE ZEITELMOOS.

From a number of a German publication, containing specimens of modern engraving, we select one plate as exhibiting that rich and playful fancy for which many of the works of the German artists are remarkable. This imaginative faculty, when thrown into a pictorial shape, does not, however, always take so playful a direction as in the present engraving. The dark imaginings which seem familiar to the pencil of Retsch, are striking instances of this, though it is but justice to this gifted artist to say that he is equally at home where youthful grace and simplicity are to be expressed. The "Zeitelmoos" represents a benighted traveller beset by fairies, and plagued and tormented by the merry and minute beings in every possible manner. There is a spice of malice in your German fairies, though the artist hath limned them in agreeable shapes, as right tricksey spirits, elegant and graceful withal. The plate will not develop all it contains at the first glance; every corner is filled with life; the "creatures of the element" swarm in every part of the picture: they cling to the thong of the bewildered horseman's whi, to his hair and whiskers, to the mane of the horse, to the rein and bit. If he beats them off, they go like flies, only to settle on him the next instant. We are not without hope that their various attitudes will give the reader some amusement. He can scarcely lay his finger on any part of the engraving that does not offer something to engage his attention—even the frogs in the margin have a touch of the grotesque in them, "they imitate humanity" so ad-

mirably. Our engraving is somewhat reduced in size from the original plate, which is drawn and etched by J. B. Sonderland; it is intended to illustrate a fanciful little poem by Kopisch, of which we had intended to attempt a metrical version, but pressed by time and occupation, we have been unable to do so and therefore subjoin the following correct literal translation, which to the engraving will add some interest:—

"Go home, ye little ones, and warm yourselves by the fire; in the evening it is not pleasant in the Zeitelmoos." The little ones laugh; and, as he rides further from the spot, a maiden throws herself into the pond, in the cold water. What shall he do? He springs into the water after her to save her. Yes, when the water-sprites had only him for a fool! The water-sprites laugh. He crawls back to his horse with wet bones. There the little ones are sitting upon his horse again. What shall he do! He takes his whip and whips them; but, like dragon-flies, they spring down, and stand and laugh. And he settles himself, but he sweats with anguish when he feels again that the little ones are sitting behind him. What shall he do? They cling so fast about him and pinch him, that he cannot pull the little devils from his neck. And they laugh. "It is not pleasant in the Zeitelmoos at evening," chirps one. But he now sees shepherds round a fire. What shall he do? He thinks it best not to trust himself from the spot even so far as the next village, but would get down, and speak civilly to the shepherds. The little ones laugh. He tries to knock them down with the butt-end of his whip, but they fly and make faces at him. The shepherds try to pull him from his horse. The saddle turns round and he falls down. The shepherds laugh. He applies his whip to them, but they both vanish. He lies on the moor in the glimmer of a damp bog. What shall he do? He jumps up, seizes fast hold of his saddle again, gets across it, and whips. "It is best to ride away," says he. The little ones laugh. He does not

perhaps as striking a fact as any—we have no terms sufficiently strong to express our astonishment, and can only trust that the grossly apparent injustice of the whole affair will partially react as a cure upon itself, and that we shall not very soon have to comment on such names as Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Hall, and a few others whom we could, if were inclined to do so, point out, being concerned in the details of so gross a job—which name we unhesitatingly affix to the late selection of a sculptor to execute the Wilkie testimonial.

Such a selection as that which marked the choice of a sculptor to execute the Goodall testimonial, and this second *bélice* by a second committee, are calculated to do English art more harm than the expenditure of thrice the sum subsequently, with judgment, can benefit it; and we strongly appeal against the further farce of such competition, and the absurdity of so paraded an abuse of the forms of impartiality.



LITERATURE.

A SUMMER'S DAY AT HAMPTON COURT. By EDWARD JESSE, Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces. Fifth Edition. John Murray, Albemarle-street. 1812.

"Mid all the palaces so fair,
Framed for the royal dwelling,"

few possess more attractions than Hampton Court; its interest is not that of old feudal associations; it was never half palace, half fortress; it had neither drawbridge nor battlements, nor (and it gains by the want of them)—

"The loophole grates where captives weep."

Society had banished all these when Hampton Court was founded; the better portion of it was the creation of that princely-minded churchman—the last of that race of English dignitaries, who combined in themselves the powers and attributes of the priest and the noble. Founded by a cardinal, continued by one king, completed by another, and since inhabited by many of royal blood and station, containing within its walls some of the finest efforts of the painter, and the most elaborate productions of the obsolete, but beautiful, skill of the workers of tapestry, the palace itself is a building that well repays the visitor; but when, to the attractions within its walls, are added the historical associations that hang round the place, that linger in its courts, and lurk in its "trim gardens," where could a "summer's day" be more pleasantly or profitably spent, than at Hampton Court? And, if the reader will take Mr. Jesse for his companion, his days will pass more pleasantly still; for in his volume he has a store of history, tradition, and description, very skilfully combined; there is an authenticity, too, in all his details, which could only be derived from the sources at the command of "The Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces." His details bring the mind of the loiterer into sympathy with the *genus loci*, if the spirit of that place can be said to be one and the same, whose duration spreads over the greater part of three centuries, of which the first was picturesque, the second quaint and formal, but not uninteresting. As we pass round the open courts, and issue from under the low archways, we almost expect to meet a robed and chained official of the cardinal's splendid household, admonishing a "clerk of the kitchen," or conversing with a "gentleman of the chamber;" nor would it startle the ear of fancy to hear the silence broken by the hearty, but coarse, laugh of Bluff King Harry himself, sauntering familiarly with the cardinal, during one of those visits when the monarch came to Hampton, to enjoy the hospitality, and, alas! to envy the splendour of his host. We wander into the blooming, though rather formally-disposed gardens; and, as we saunter up a shady avenue, we can almost hear the rustle of the silks and brocades of a group of lords and ladies, attending the Royal Anne on one of those occasions when she

"Sometimes counsel took, and sometimes tea,"

amid the groves of Hampton. Yes, there go the Belindas and Sir Plumes of the age when French glitter was spread over Dutch uniformity; they are going to loiter by the side of the canal, the beaux elaborately complimentary, and the belles condescendingly attentive, yet with a dash of something that keeps familiarity at fan's length. They have formed themselves into a very Watteau-like group for a moment, and, while Sir Plume is dangling his "clouded cane" with that "nice conduct" of which Pope speaks so prettily, and is opening the lid of the "amber snuff-box," which he little thinks is to be made immortal; we will leave them—for we cannot join the party—and return to Mr. Jesse's elegant volume, which recalls us to the actual.

BAY WINDOW IN THE PRESENCE-CHAMBER, FROM THE KITCHEN-COURT.

The descriptions will best be studied on the spot; the following personal trait will be interesting anywhere:—

"When Wolsey walked in the Park at Hampton Court, he would suffer no servant to come near him, but commanded them away 'as far as one might shoot an arrow.'"

Never was the *odi profanum vulgus et arceo* more practically carried out; yet was Wolsey a munificent master. Of such a man alone could the following description have been written; it is a fine specimen of poetical rhetoric:—

"In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand,
Law in his voice and fortune in his hand;
To him the church, the realm, their powers consign;
Through him the rays of regal bounty shine;
Turn'd by his nod, the stream of honour flows;
His smile alone security bestows;
Still to new heights his restless wishes tow'r,
Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r;
Till conquest, unresisted, ceased to please,
And right submitted left him none to seize."

"At length his sovereign frowns; the train of state
Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.
Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye:
His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly!
Now drops at once the pride of awful state,
The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,
The regal palace, the luxurious board,
The liveried army, and the menial lord.
With age, with cares, with maladies opprest,
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest:
Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,
And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings.
Speak thou, whose thoughts at humble peace repine,
Shall Wolsey's wealth and Wolsey's end be thine?"

ARCHWAY AND STEPS LEADING TO THE GREAT HALL.
It was built by Henry the Eighth, after the death of the Car-



THE ZEITELMOOS.

move; he seems to be in a dream. The saddle is not on the horse, but on a tree. What shall he do? From every corner there is a cry, "Go home to the fire, and warm thyself; it is not pleasant in the Zeitelmoos." The little ones laugh. And there he sits. The tree-frog croaks; the gnats sting. Everything there treats him as a fool. What shall he do? He sits and sits. The morning cock crows. Then they call out, "Now, good man, you are released." And they fly and laugh. He gets up; takes the saddle from the tree, and puts it on the horse; gets upon it, and rides out of the enchanted district. What shall he do? The day breaks, something sings in his ears, and he hears continually, as in chorus, the little ones laugh."

THE WILKIE TESTIMONIAL.

The very extraordinary facts connected with the decision of the committee, which has placed the execution of this statue in the hands of Mr. Joseph, will justify our alluding, somewhat more personally than usual, to their tendency—a tendency as injuriously fatal to the arts as any that may well be imagined. We dislike individual comparison, but we scarcely see how, in the present instance, such dislike can be compatible with our public duty; and shall, therefore, speak freely of names, as well as of principles. Among the names of the gentlemen who were proposed as candidates for the commission, were those of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Lough; the one of them holding, since Chantrey's death, the rank—and that by a generally common assent—of our first sculptor; the other, certainly but inferior to him; and both immeasurably superior to the gentleman who was selected by the committee of the Wilkie testimonial, as men of genius in their common profession. Nor, if possible, were the claims Bailey's professional standing gave him to be selected for the task of commemorating departed genius lessened by the fact that he was a member of the Academy, which lost in Wilkie one of its most talented members, and perhaps, with the exception of Turner, its greatest living ornament. To this gentleman, then, we think the scale would naturally have inclined of those two whose pre-eminent powers we have pointed out. Yet how did the votes run? For Mr. Bailey 5, and for Mr. Lough not a single vote, while Mr. Joseph found 21 gentlemen who were willing to pin their faith on his unproved talent, and give him the commission, as a bust-maker, from which the mere name of Behnes—one of the best sculptors that ever lived—was excluded by the harsh interpretation of a chance.

Five for Bailey! none for Lough! and for Mr. Joseph twenty-four! It is as striking a commentary on the jobbing system pursued in these committees as can well be imagined. For the sculptor of the *l'vc*, five votes; for the creator of the *Milo*, none; and for the gentleman who was a promising young man when Scott recommended him to Byron years past, and has so little verified that promise since, twenty-four!—

To what are we to impute such a disproportionate avowal of prejudice, folly, or determinate blindness, on the part of the committee who have coolly given such a judgment on the respective merits of the three? Were it possible to impute the small number of votes registered in favour of Mr. Bailey to any cause but predetermined favouritism, it would undoubtedly be the unprovoked, and, we believe, most gratuitously ill-judged attack made on him by Mr. Allan Cunningham, on the score of his having refused to sign a letter of condolence to the sister of Wilkie. We think highly of Allan Cunningham as a man of talent; but we can neither admire the feeling which induced him to attack Bailey, nor the taste which allows him to take so prominent a part in the distribution of the loaves and fishes of commission statues amongst the members of a profession he loves—at least we take it for granted that he does so. It would be expecting too much from any man, to suppose that, connected as Mr. Cunningham has been during the greater part of his life with sculptors and sculpture, he should not be biased by those personal feelings which ought never to enter into the consideration of a question in which the public are concerned. Accordingly, his whole conduct evinces this bias, whenever we find his name mentioned in any of the committees of these public testimonials. The last character in which he appeared was as the patron of Mr. Weeks, in determining the choice of a sculptor to execute the Goodall testimonial; and we now have him, in the matter of the Wilkie testimonial, throwing his weight in the scale against Bailey, with one of the most singular personal arguments on record. It was not possible that, in any way, the talents of the sculptor could be lessened by his refusal to sign the letter addressed by the Academy—or rather by the members of it, to the sister of the deceased artist; for it appears that the original letter was no act of the Academy as a body, by its own will, but a strictly individual letter left for signature with the keeper, Mr. Jones.

But there is another piece of gross partiality connected with this testimonial we cannot but comment upon. The model which Mr. Joseph had made for the statue was not exhibited until the votes of his supporters had been given in his favour, although other models and drawings from the various candidates had been previously exhibited. On such a proceeding we make little or no comment. The harsh exclusion of the name of Behnes from the list of candidates, through a mere lapse of memory on the part of the Bishop of Llandaff, is another fact which requires no comment. Reasons, and sound ones, were given for it; yet, we confess, we should have thought a little lenity in the interpretation of the restriction, might well have been ventured on in such a case. As for the utter want of a single vote for the name of Lough—

dinal; and of the present state of the apartment Mr. Jesse gives the following description:—

"The dimensions of this very noble room are—in length 106 feet, in breadth 40 feet, and in height 60 feet. The roof is very elaborately timbered, and richly decorated with carvings of several of the royal badges, and with pendent ornaments executed in a style which shows that the Italian taste had already made considerable advances in this country."

"Seven capacious windows on one side, and six on the other side, with a large window at each end, all placed considerably above the floor, throw a fulness of light throughout the apartment. A bay window on the dais, extending from the upper part of the wall nearly to the floor, contributes very essentially to the cheerfulness of the general effect. This window has recently been enriched by Mr. Willement with compartments of stained glass, containing the arms, initials, and badges of King Henry VIII., the arms and motto of Queen Jane Seymour, 'Bown'd to obey and serve,' and the full insignia and motto of Wolsey, 'Dominus mihi adjutor.' On the lower part is seen the following inscription—'The lorde thomas Wulsey, Cardinal, legat de latere, Archbishop of Yorke, and Chancellor of Englande.' The whole of the stained glass in the hall and in the presence-chamber is modern, and of Mr. Willement's fashioning and framing."

"It was, if we may trust tradition, upon one of the panes of glass of this window that Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, so famous for the tenderness and elegance of his poetry, and for his martial nature, wrote some lines with a diamond on the fair Geraldine; and it is told, with what certainty we know not, that the first play acted in this hall was that of 'Henry VIII., or the Fall of Wolsey.' Shakespeare is said to have been one of the actors in this play."

"Above the entrance-door leading into the presence-chamber, or withdrawing-room, has been inserted a richly-carved stone bracket, inscribed 'Seynt George for merrie Englande,' on which, in full panoply, stands our patron saint, surrounded by a halo of rams, transfixing with his spear his antagonist, the dragon. On each side of this stands a smaller bracket, bearing figures clothed in bright plate armour. These figures have been placed here by permission of the Board of Ordnance from the stores in the Tower, and have been arranged under the direction of Mr. Stacy, whose good taste in matters of this kind is so well known. He has also arranged a fine group of armour under the east window."

"Between each of the side windows there is a noble pair of the horns of deer, with finely-carved heads of the animal, and carved wreaths round each of them. These horns, which form a part of a large collection, were probably placed in the hall in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was called the Hall of Horns. They have been preserved in the palace, and the original colours have been restored as nearly as it was possible to do so. Over the horns are banners, having the devices of Henry VIII. and the arms of Wolsey, and of his several benefices, painted on them. The string course above the tapestries has also been enriched with the rose, portcullis, &c., in colours. The most interesting, however, of the decorations to be seen in this truly regal apartment have yet to be mentioned. From the under part of the side windows to within a few inches of the pavement, the walls are covered with tapestry of such excellent design, and such costliness of material, that it may be safely asserted that its parallel does not exist in Europe at this time. Three pieces hang on each side of the hall, and two others at the dais end."

"For round about the walls yelched were
With goodly arras of great majesty,
Woven with gold and silke so close and nere,
That the rich metal lurked privily,
As feigning to be hid from envious eye;
Yet here, and there, and everywhere, unawares
It shewed itself and shone unwillingly;
Like to a discoloured snake, whose hidden snares
Through the green grass his long bright-burnished back declares."

SPENSER.

The neighbourhood, as we have before stated, is rich in historical associations, and has a quiet and verdant natural beauty, which wins many admirers even among those who have a predilection for the grand and wild in nature. We must, however, close our notice of one of the most elegant and complete hand-books ever published. Taste should make it indispensable to the visitor to Hampton Court.

HAND-BOOK TO FREE PICTURE GALLERIES. By FELEX SUMMERLEY.

This very useful book we have to recommend to visitors to the following exhibitions, open to the public without charge:—

The National Gallery, open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The Dulwich Gallery, open every day, except Fridays and Sundays. A ticket must be obtained from some bookseller in London.

The Soane Museum is open on Thursdays during April, May, and June. Tickets to be procured of the trustees.

Barry's Pictures, at the Council-room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, open every day, except Wednesdays and Sundays.

The above exhibitions are fully catalogued and explained in this little volume. We are glad to see these pocket-companions published; they are invaluable to the visitor and admirer of these national picture galleries.

The profits of the performance given in the Opera room on the 24th of June, for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent fire at Hamburg, amounted to £640 ls.

MILITARY COMPOSITORS.—The *Guernsey Star* of Thursday, June 23, gives the following reason for requesting advertisements for next publication one day earlier than usual, viz.:—"In consequence of the militia going out on Monday next, and the whole of the men of our establishment having to attend to their military duties."

It is estimated that twenty-eight million pounds of genuine coffee are consumed yearly in the United Kingdom; and not less than eighteen million pounds more of vegetable matter are sold under the name of coffee. About half of these eighteen million pounds of pretended coffee are composed of chicory, upon which an import duty is imposed, and the remaining half of other ingredients are injurious to health, and a fraud upon the revenue.

It being reported that Lady Caroline Lamb had in a moment of passion struck down one of her pages with a stool, the poet Moore, to whom this was told by Lord Strangford, observed, "Oh, nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to double down a page."

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We learn that negotiations are far advanced for laying down the electric telegraph of Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, on the South Western Railway to Portsmouth. Her Majesty's Government are said to take a very lively interest in the matter.

There is every probability that some arrangement will soon be come to, for throwing open the cathedrals of this country, as well as public edifices and monuments, for the free admission of the public in the same manner as on the Continent. The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into this subject, have drawn up an admirable report, in which they state that the Committee do not apprehend that any danger to the monuments in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, would result from giving to the public, under proper regulations, the same freedom of admission to those cathedrals which is allowed in the case of the British Museum, National Gallery, Hampton Court Palace, and other places.—By the evidence of Colonel Rowan before the Select Committee, it appears that the conduct of the working classes has been of late years much improved; and he attributes the removal of exclusion, and the free admission of the people to the public edifices and monuments, as having greatly contributed to that durable result.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

TOLBECQUE,

LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



PORTRAIT OF TOLBECQUE—(AFTER DANTAN).

Tolbecque, as thou in thy orchestral pride,
Still at thy post of music, true, art seen,
Long may'st thou lead, old boy! by Costa's side,
Triumphant in our Theatre of the Queen.

Thou art first fiddle now; and is not, pray,
Your life an emblem of a fiddle, too?
Which you, who hardest work when most you play,
Are only wearing out till "all is blue."

Long may it hold you, Tolbecque, in "good case,"
Well resin'd up by Health from day to day;
And as you're far too honest to be base,
Why, keep the even tenor of your way.

Be still an upright beau—and, o'er your bridge
Of life, walk, full of its most tempting things;
Then, when you rest on some retired ridge,
May it be long ere Death shall snap your strings!

SIGNOR DRAGONETTI,

KING OF THE DOUBLE BASS.



PORTRAIT OF DRAGONETTI—(AFTER DANTAN).

Who is Dragonetti? Ha, ha! you ask the question to sell, in slang phraseology, the simpleton who shall answer it. Who is Dragonetti? "Not to know him argues thyself unknown." He is the monarch of double bass—the veteran of the whole world of instrumental harmony. His name is fame; and he is, moreover, as much identified with his instrument as you see him here under the magic pencil of Dantan. He is part and parcel of the old and well-inured rosewood or mahogany, whichever it may be, that now seemeth as if it were "bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh;" and literally he has been heard to tell men that "it is his wife." Drag!—Drago!—Dragonetti!—he has all sorts of familiarities upon our tongues. The great world has been often full of him, and he is still one of its living constellations. He is carrying with him the guerdon of genius into a late grave. Old, feeble, almost decrepit, he has bodily powers for no physical exertion, but that which his marvellous playing evokes from its lion's mouth of sound; and this he has still strength to invest with all the eloquence which has stirred the bosoms of his hearers for "many years ago." Honour will crown him as long as he lives; honour will follow him whenever he shall die; honour will survive and immortalize him far—far within the temple of memory, and beyond the tomb.

RACHEL.

(ON THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THIS GIFTED TRAGEDIAN.)

Again, high, proud interpretress of mind!

Young genius of the drama of old Gaul!

Fair sybil of the soul—from whom we find

Such oracles as stir and startle all,

Pouring their intellectual strength in light,

Beauty and passion, on th' admiring throng,

And sparkling in their fall like rivers bright,

Rolling, 'mid rocks, their sunny streams along.

Again, the glow and glory of thy thought

Are gleaming on the fix'd enraptur'd crowd;

Like some grand speaker, inspiration-fraught—

Thy listened voice seems, in a whisper, loud,

Till the fierce energies of passion rise

In grand sublimity before the world,

And then the loudness of thy whisper dies

'Mid the mad thunder by thy genius hurled!

Young conqueror of the heart—thy step once more

Is heard within the spirit's silent cell—

The way is stolen through th' enchanter's door

Into the home where sweet emotions dwell;

Tears gush up with thy sorrows from all eyes,

That—if thou art enraged—flash anger then!

Mover of love, pride, vengeance, joy, surprise!

And maiden thraller of the souls of men!

Thy genius still is with us—we rejoice

In the grand majesty of thy young mind,

(And all the lingering echoes of its voice

Shall leave their fine reverbrance long behind!)

Still may we catch its cadence sweet of love,

Hear its terrific note to madness swell—

And only sigh—when all is past—to prove

Our grief that its last spirit breathed "Farewell!"

Farewell—young heroine of the tragic muse!

Bear back thy genius to a land thine own,

But say our English hearts did not refuse,

Queen! when thou cam'st, to let thee keep thy throne!

Tell—when thy native worshippers grow wild,

And Fame lays wide before thee all her lairs,

That in her crown of pride, their gifted child

Must wear our laurels still entwined with theirs!



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussé d'Antin, le 10 Juillet, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Frequently, after the disclosure of some great political scheme, or the bursting of some great pseudo-commercial bubble, have I remarked the grave dignity with which those who rejoice in the appellation and power of the editorial WE, utter forth their perfect knowledge of unanticipated events. "We surmised," "we conjectured," "we anticipated," and "we foresaw," have each and all their various effects upon their still more various readers.

This preamble, mon cher monsieur, would imply neither more nor less than that in the world of fashion, as in the world of politics and of commerce, "great events cast their shadows before." In my latter billets I have exclaimed against the rage existing in favour of short sleeves, without a due consideration of nature's fair proportions on the part of the wearers. I am too happy to find that not only in the higher ranks of haut ton, but even with royalty itself, long sleeves (and full) are daily becoming popular. At present they appear in morning dress only, but the time is near when they will be generally adopted.

The shawl and the scarf have maintained their reign for ages, but the cardinales de l'Angleterre are as much admired here now as the cachmere de l'Inde is in the colder season. La Baronne D.,

who is considered one of our plus belles étoiles, attracted the attention of all the promeneurs de Longchamps by the magnificence of her cardinale, which on dit is from Nottingham. En vérité, 'tis the first

time England boasted of a cardinal since the days of Wolsey, and vraiment, the manufacturers of Nottingham have cause to be proud of this distinction. Au revoir, mon cher monsieur,

FELICIE.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, head master of Shrewsbury schools, is one of the candidates for the head mastership of Rugby school, vacant by the death of Dr. Arnold.

In consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Ackers, he has paired off for the remainder of the session with Mr. John Bell, the member for Thirsk.

Sir Andrew Armstrong has paired off with Mr. James Hans Hamilton, for the remainder of the session.

The Lord Mayor (Sir John Pirie, Bart.) will give a sumptuous entertainment at the Crown Hotel, at Rochester, on the 23rd instant, on the occasion of his Septennial Court of Conservancy on the river Medway.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.—It ought to be generally known that for borough electors to retain their votes for the next year, it is necessary that they pay, on or before the 20th July, all poor's-rates and window-tax payable from them before the 6th of April. It is important to those who possess a qualification, but are not rated, to know that in those parishes where there has been but one rate made since the 31st of July, 1841, they can obtain a vote at the next registration, if they claim to be rated on or before Saturday, the 30th of July.

THE SNOW-DROP.

BY THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, M.A.

Pale daughter of winter, thou emblem of woe,
Bespangled with ice-gems, embedded with snow,
I love thee, all lowly reclining thy head,
As pure as the tear-drop an angel might shed;
So gently enduring the pitiless storm.
It will not, it cannot, despise thy frail form.
Let others despise thee, and choose for their bowers
The proudest of plants and the richest of flowers;
To me thou art welcome, meek emblem of woe,
Though spangled with ice-gems and mantled with snow,
Let lightsomer flowers bedeck the gay breast—
On my wounded bosom the pale one shall rest;
Like thee, I have suffered the wild winter gale;
Like thee, I have oftentimes been lonely and pale;
Nor will I at storms nor at lightnings repine,
If only thy pureness and patience be mine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE'S GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.—A meeting of the members of the Colonial Society was held on Tuesday at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, to consider the most appropriate mode of expressing to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., the grateful sense which the Society entertained of the important benefits arising from his government of Jamaica. The Earl of Mountcashel was called to the chair. An address was submitted to the meeting by Mr. Burge, the agent for Jamaica, the adoption of which was moved and seconded by Mr. Burnley and Dr. Rolph. A deputation having been appointed to present it, the meeting separated.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* contradicts, upon authority, the rumour which has been for some time afloat, that it is intended to organize a new regiment at Winchester, to be called the 100th Foot.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A SILVER COIN OF KING WILLIAM RUFUS.—A few days since, a labouring man, who stated he was engaged in digging up the foundation of an old house, in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, entered the premises of Mr. Tummond, who keeps the Sun, public-house, in Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, and throwing a silver coin upon the bar, asked Mr. Tummond if he would let him have a pot of beer for it. Perceiving that it was good silver, Mr. T. accorded with the man's wish. On the following day, on showing it to a friend of his, he was informed that it was a very rare and valuable coin of Rufus. The medal bears date 1090. The shield or escutcheon contains a naked sword and three *fleurs-de-lis*, on the reverse is a warrior, accouched in mail, on horseback, with the inscription "Concordia parva crescunt."

THE INCOME TAX.—Sir Walter Scott, in his memorable description of Mrs. Bethune Babil, in the "Chronicles of the Canongate," says, "She was punctiliously loyal in that most staggering test of loyalty, the payment of imposts. Mr. Beaufort, her butler, told me he was ordered to offer a glass of wine to the person who collected the Income Tax; and that the poor man was so overcome by a reception so unwontedly generous, that he well nigh fainted on the spot." A severer piece of quiet satire on the obnoxious character of the tax, can hardly be conceived. Sir Walter little thought his friends, the Tories, would re-impose it in a time of peace.

When Mr. Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of the freemen who voted for her brother; on which she was saluted with the cry of "Miss Wilberforce for ever," when she pleasantly observed, "I thank you, gentlemen; but I cannot agree with you, for really I do not wish to be *Miss Wilberforce for ever*."

DRY HUMOUR.—An Irish post-boy having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman drily said to Paddy, "Are you not very wet?" "Arrah! I don't care about being very wet, but please your honour I'm very dry."

PLEASURES OF THE LAZARETTO.—Every one on entering the lazaretto is obliged to unpack all his things and put them out on wooden horses, during the whole time of his stay, the last three days excepted, which are allowed for packing up; and his quarantine does not begin to count until they have been so exposed. All sealed letters or packages must also be opened, unless he chooses to give up the former, and have them forwarded, after proper fumigation, by the post. Anything may be sent for from the town; but nothing can be returned, unless it can pass uninjured through the process of fumigation. The guardians are obliged every now and then to inspect the rooms, to see that the things have been laid out and exposed to the air. Great care must be taken to avoid touching any one not in quarantine, as he would be condemned to pass the same number of days in the lazaretto as the person so compromising him; who would have to pay all his expenses, and these he might increase to any amount in revenge for his confinement.—*Wilkinson's Modern Egypt*.

TINDER.—A thin rag, such, for instance, as the dresses of modern females, intended to catch the sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must himself pass, for every man hath need to be forgiven.

The mightiest changes that the world has ever seen, were made by men whose only talents were love of truth, love of man, and love of God.—*Croly*.

An American editor says:—"It's hard work to look at the sun without winking; but harder still to look at some of our young women without feeling inclined to wink."

"Papa," said a little boy to his father, "do people ever eat newspapers?" "No, you silly child," replied the father; "why did you ask?" "Because," returned the boy, "I heard a man complaining of the hardness of the *Times*."

A bed is a bundle of paradoxes,—we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret; and we make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.

When Foote was at Salt Hill he dined at the Castle, and when Partridge produced the bill, which was rather exorbitant, Foote asked him his name. "Partridge, an't please you," said he. "Partridge?" it should have been Wockcock, by the length of your bill."

SOUTHEY ON STYLE.—"Ours is a noble language, a beautiful language; I can tolerate a Germanism for family sake; but he who uses a Latin or French phrase where a pure old English word does as well, ought to be hung, drawn, and quartered, for high treason against his mother tongue."

A link-boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. "No, child," says the Doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung at the top of our alley, for it is a very dark one."

When Dan O'Connell was placing his son Maurice under Doctor Sandes, his tutor, in Trinity College, Sandes asked him what he intended to make of Maurice? Dan replied—"Sir, I intend to make him a barrister; it depends upon himself to become a *lawyer*."

"I was not aware that you knew him," said we to an Irish friend the other day. "Know him!" exclaimed he, in a tone that comprehended the knowledge of more than one lifetime, "I knew him when his father was a boy!"

GETTING UP.—"Such is the pressure of times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings." "Pooh! that is nothing compared to London," replied his friend, "We have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence."

It is said that a red herring firmly fastened by a string to any place where rats usually make their run, will have the effect of expelling those noxious intruders.

"Knowles and Power were together. Knowles says—'Power, have you any commands for Ireland? I'm just going over. Power replied—'No; but to what part are you going?' 'Oh,' answers Sheridan, 'I haven't made up my mind yet.' 'Think,' says the doctor, 'of a man asking another for commands, when he didn't know to what part he was going?'"—*Memoir of Dr. Maginn, in the Dublin University Magazine*.

Modesty is a thin transparent veil, which shows with superior lustre the graces it would seem to cover; as the new-blown rose is more beautiful when its leaves are a little folded than when its glories are fully displayed.

A MERRY GESTE OF QVENE VICTORIA.—Ye Qvene, beyinge atte a game, was asked by ye comysyoneres off ye wudes and forrestes, wyche sorte off bryges itt myte same gude to her shude be inne Regente eis parke; whereatte, waxinge wroth with ye comysyoneres, quoth she, "Hang ye bryges!" whereupon they didde make ym suspensyonne bryges. And this I have fromme a gude wrytere.

HOW TO GET A PRACTICE.—A physician of Montpelier was in the habit of employing a very ingenious habit to bring himself into notice with the public. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his favourite dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should find it. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honours of the peripatetic physician, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow, of high academic honours, he must be rich, for he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog?" The dog was not found, but patients were.

The life of a rich bachelor (says a Swedish novel writer) is a splendid breakfast, a tolerably fat dinner, and a most miserable supper.

A shrewd observer once said, that in walking the streets on a slippery morning, one might see where the good-natured people lived by the ashes thrown on the ice before the door.

"Father, what do printers live on?" "Why, child?" "You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week?" "Take the child out of the room,—what does he know about right or wrong?"

Why is a benevolent man like a cart-horse? Because he stops at the sound of woe.

Why is a road-surveyor like one of a bold set of thieves? Because he is a highwayman.

Why is an auctioneer like a man with an ugly countenance? Because he is always for bidding.

Why are cowardly soldiers like butter? Because, when exposed to a fire, they run.

The average jump of a horse is 21 feet; some horses however have cleared more, up to ten yards.

"We were all children once, my dears." "La! Ma! then who took care of the babies?"

Why is a man who keeps his eyes shut like an illiterate schoolmaster? Because he keeps his pupils in darkness.

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back, as the robber said when the constable was chasing him and crying "stop thief!"

Talleyrand being pestered with importunate questions by a squinting man concerning his broken leg, replied, "It is crooked, as you see."

"I say, Pat, what are you writing there in such a large hand?" "Arrah, honey, an' is'nt it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I am writing a loud letter!"

RULE FOR ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF A HORSE.—To ascertain the weight of a horse, place your toe under the animal's foot while he is standing still.

FAIR RETORT.—"Are you the box-keeper?" drawled a puppy to a gentleman who was looking through a box-door of the *late Covent-garden Theatre*. "No," quietly retorted the gentleman; "are you?"

A Yankee has invented a butter-churn that is worked by a locomotive! He sends off his new milk by the railway train, and it arrives at market worked up into butter!

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—A dandy fell in the fire the other day, and being unable to rise, his head was entirely consumed. Luckily, there happened to be nothing in it.

A lady, who was very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none." "Yes," said the husband, with a sigh, "but its *very long since*."

"What harm is there in a pipe?" says young Puffwell. "None that I know of," replied his companion, "except that smoking induces drinking; drinking induces intoxication; intoxication induces the bile; bile induces jaundice; jaundice leads to dropsy; dropsy terminates in death. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

"Come here, Sally, my love. Now tell me what b-e-l-t means?" "Don't know, ma'am." "What! La, what ignorant children! Take your finger out of your mouth. Well now, Sally, what's put round your waist every day? Come now, look at me. Speak out. Pshaw, what are you looking so sheepish for? Tell me now." "Oh, Mrs. Boxle, I didn't think you know'd it." "La! what are you thinking about, child? Come 't other scholars are waiting. Answer me directly. What is put round your waist every day?" "A-a-a-hem; its Joe Stokes's arm, but he kissed me only jest once."

PACKING OF FIGS.—The process of packing figs in the drums for exportation is considered as one of the "curiosities" of Smyrna, though, in truth, it is simple enough, and conducted without any mystery. After drying on the tree, they are brought from the country on camels' backs. The figs are then turned out in a heap in the middle of an apartment, round which are squated a group of women and children, not very cleanly in appearance, who press them into rather a long shape from the stalk, and then hand them in sieves to another party of women and men, who, with a drum before them, and a pail of salt water by their sides, form a little packet of figs in their hands by pressing half-a-dozen close together, and place them round the inner edge of the drum, with the stalk inwards. On completing the circle, they fill up the inside with as many as they can get in and then, sprinkling the whole with salt water to destroy the worm which each fig is said to contain, and to produce a candied appearance by crystallization, they proceed to the next layer.

TRAIT OF A DUELLIST.—Lord Camelford commanded the Favourable sloop-of-war, and Commodore Fahie the ship *Perdrix*, Mr. Peterson holding the rank of First Lieutenant on board the last named vessel. Commodore Fahie had left Antigua a short time before, to take temporary command of the fleet, then anchored before St. Kitt's; and, during his absence, Lieutenant Peterson was of course left in command of the *Perdrix*. * * * * * Lord Camelford and Lieutenant Peterson were unhappily at variance; and, perhaps to mortify his rival, Lord Camelford ordered Mr. Peterson to take the watch on the very evening that a gay ball was to be given at Black Point to the naval officers. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Peterson entertained the idea that as he was in command of the ship *Perdrix*, in the absence of Commodore Fahie, he was superior officer to Lord Camelford who only commanded a sloop; and, in consequence of this false impression, he positively refused to obey his lordship's orders.—The disastrous evening approached, and the Lieutenant retired to his quarters above the capstan-house in order to dress for the festive party. Arming himself with a pair of loaded pistols, and telling his boat's crew to attend him, Lord Camelford quitted his retirement, and stationed himself directly between the capstan-house and the guard-house (now called the Commissioner's house), and there waited the approach of Mr. Peterson, whom he had already summoned to attend him.—Upon the unfortunate young officer making his appearance, accompanied by some friends, his lordship again commanded him to take the watch for the evening: he again refused; when, taking one of the pistols from his bosom, Lord Camelford immediately fired, and the ball passing through the breast of the brave but inconsiderate lieutenant, he fell a corpse upon the ground, the deadly stream welling from the wound, and staining, as it flowed, the gay ball-dress which he wore.—No sooner did the well-aimed weapon do its work, than, drawing the other from its resting-place, his lordship turned to the Second Lieutenant of the *Perdrix*, and pointing it at him, asked if he would obey his orders, or meet the same punishment as Mr. Peterson? Life is sweet!—the second in command saw his friend stretched at his feet with the red blood gurgling around him; and, fearing the same fate, he obeyed Lord Camelford, and took the watch.—*Antigua and the Antiguans*.

NEGRO WEDLOCK IN THE WEST INDIES.—When the light of day began to dawn upon this benighted part of the globe by the introduction of Christianity among the Negroes, they were encouraged by the Moravians and Methodists to choose a partner from among the other sex, and, in the face of the congregation, vow to each other fidelity and love. Although, of course, such marriages were not binding by law, it was hoped that it would, in some measure, check the increase of immorality, and, in some instances, it might have done so; but the greater part violated those vows without compunction, or held them only until a fresh object gained their attention. It has been frequently known for a man thus married to maintain his wife and his mistress in the same house; which arrangement occasioned frequent domestic broils; and, in such cases, the man being applied to as umpire, has settled the dispute by remarking to his mistress, "That she must not quarrel with her companion, who was his wife; and that if she did, he would turn her away;" and then, addressing the aggrieved wife, tell her, for her consolation, "That she must not mind, because she was his wife already!"—After the Negroes were freed from the thrall of slavery in 1834, and the same privileges open to them as to the rest of the British subjects, it was their pride to be married at the Established Church. In many instances they had been already joined by the Moravians or Methodist preachers; but, wishing to get rid of their partners, who had borne with them the brunt of slavery, they privately paid their addresses to some of the young ladies already mentioned, carried them to the altar, and there married in direct opposition to their former vows, which were as binding and sacred in the eyes of God as if his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had pronounced the nuptial benediction. Among such an immense number of Negroes, it is almost impossible to discover the offenders in this respect against common decency, although the clergymen are generally indefatigable in their exertions to discover the truth. Still, vigilant as they are, they have been deceived, and instances are known where parties have been twice married, even in the Episcopal Church. * * * * *

When such circumstances have occurred, and the clergymen refused to remarry them, it has been an unfrequent practice for the parties to embark on board a small vessel and, proceeding to Montserrat, or some other island, there to procure the completion of their unhappy purpose.—Another evil to be deplored is, that even when parties are lawfully joined in the bands of wedlock, they pay such little regard to the solemnity of the act. The smart dresses (for which often they commit an unlawful deed), the plentiful breakfast or lunch, the gilded cake, and the driving about in borrowed gigs, is much more thought of by them than the serious, the important promise, of loving one another in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, cleave only unto them, who by the ordinances of God and man are made one flesh. From this want of regard to the serious part of the ceremony, great mischief ensues. As soon as the novelty has worn off, the husband forgets the wife he ought to cherish, and the wife forgets his honour which she is bound to protect. The old leaven cleaves about them; and, throwing off all shame, they follow the bad example of their parents (who indeed are less faulty than themselves, not having had such means of instruction), and by these means give to the country, instead of an honest peasantry, a race of idle illegitimate children.—*Antigua and the Antiguans*.

DERIVATIONS.—Bourne, a place bound or enclosed from the moors and downs; as Cranbourne, Winterbourne.—Bye, a dwelling; as Grimsby, Hornsby, Rugby, Wetherby.—Chippingham, Chipping-Norton; that is Market Norton.—Coombe, a vale in the bosom of hills; as, Englishcombe, Monkton-combe.—Ham, home; hence Hampton, Buckingham, Fakenham; hence, also, hamlet, a village of scattered houses.—Stoke, a village; a sorry retreat; a residence within a village; it is often joined to another name, as Limpleystoke, Basingstoke, Chewstoke.—Pen, a hill, the summit of a hill, a promontory: hence Penrith in Cumberland, and many highlands in Cornwall.

A CANDID CONFESSION.—Among the traditions of Westminster Hall is one of a certain Sergeant Davy, who flourished some centuries back, in a darker age than the present. He was accused, once upon a time, by his brethren of the coif, of having degraded their order by taking from a client fee in copper; and on being solemnly arraigned for his offence in their Common Hall, it appears, from the unwritten reports of the Court of Common Pleas, that he defended himself by the following plea of confession and avoidance:—"I fully admit that I took a fee from him in copper, and not only one, but several, and not only fees in copper, but fees in silver, but I pledge my honour as a sergeant that I never took a single fee from him in silver until I had got all his gold, and that I never took a single fee from him in copper until I had got all his silver—and you don't call that a degradation of our order?"

VARIETIES OF COUNTERFACE.—It is the common wonder of all men, how, among so many millions of faces, there should be none alike; now, on the contrary, I wonder as much how there should be any. He that shall consider how many thousand several words have been carelessly and without study composed out of twenty-four letters; withal, how many hundred lines there are to be drawn in the fabric of one man, shall easily find that this variety is necessary: and it will be very hard that they shall so concur as to make one portrait like another. Let a painter carelessly limb out a million of faces, and you shall find them all different; yea, let him have his copy before him, yet, after all his art, there will remain a sensible distinction; for the pattern or example of everything is the perfectest in that kind, whereof we still come short, though we transcend or go beyond it; because herein it is wide, and agrees not in all points unto its copy.—*Sir Thomas Browne*.

Retiring pensions of £3500 each have fallen in by the death of the two ex-judges, Sir Joseph Littledale and Baron Alexander.

ABSURDITIES.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.—To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it.—To sit shivering in the cold because you wont have a fire till November.—To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the title page of the works they praise or condemn.—To keep your clerks on miserable salaries and wonder at their robbing you.—Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bed-time.—To make your servants tell lies for you and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.—To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them.—To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it.—To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work.—To fancy a thing cheap because a low price is asked for it.—To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital.—To arrive at the age of fifty and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity your fellow creatures may be guilty of.—To vote for a candidate at an election because he shakes hands with your wife and child, and admires the baby.

CHEAP PORK.—When pigs is scarce, there's plenty o' ways of filling the pork barrel for them Britishers. You know there's young porresses, seals, an' slick dogs, as well as bears an' possums—an' there's plenty o' bones o' them pigs as died in murrain time to put along with 'em. Them 'ere pigs warn't a no use then—but now we knows better—we shan't throw away nothing. But, man, it aint lawful to put no young children in pickle.—*American Paper*.

CHINA.—The conterminous empires of Russia and China occupy between them about one-fifth of the whole globe, in pretty nearly equal proportions—but the population of China is about four times greater than that of the former, even after including its recent addition of ten millions of Poles. We can easily trace the boundaries and mark the extreme limits of those two great empires by parallels of latitude and meridional lines of longitude—but when we come to reduce them to square miles, or speak of their contents in acres, the mind is bewilarded in the magnitude of the number required to express them, and forms but an indistinct idea of their superficial extent. For this reason we shall content ourselves by merely tracing the boundary lines. The frontier of China on the side of Russia, including every part of Tartary under its immediate protection and from which it derives tribute, is as follows:—Commencing at the north-eastern extremity, where the Uda falls into the sea of Ochotsk, in the 55th parallel of northern latitude, it stretches W. and W.S.W. along the limits of the Tungousi Tartars, the Duouviso mountains, along the Kerlin which divides it from the Russian province of Nertchinsk, till it meets the 50th parallel. It then continues along that parallel from 117 deg. to 70 of east longitude, separated from Tobolsk and Irchusk by the Sawansk, the Altai, and the Bercha mountains. On this line and about the 106th meridian, on the river Selinga, are situated the two frontier trading towns of Keackta and Mai-mai-tchin, the only two points in the long conterminous line of boundary where Russians and Chinese have any communication. Hence, descending south along the Kirghis Tartars, western Toorkistaun, and Little Thibet, it is terminated in this direction by the Hindoo Coosh—and turning to the S.E. along the Himalah mountains, Bootan, Assam, the Burman Empire, and Tonquin, it again skirts the sea in the parallel of 21 deg. as far to the eastward as 123 deg. (including Coorea to 130 deg.) and near the Uda, from whence we set out, to 143 deg. of east longitude. The extent of frontier cannot be less than ten thousand geographical miles.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

CHINESE JUNKS.—A Chinese ship, or junk, is seldom the property of one individual. Sometimes 40, 50, or even 100 different merchants purchase a vessel, and divide her into as many different compartments as there are partners, so that each knows his own particular part in the ship, which he is at liberty to fit up and secure as he pleases. The bulk-heads, by which these divisions are formed, consist of four stout planks, so well caulked as to be completely water-tight. A ship thus formed may strike on a rock, and yet sustain no serious injury: a leak springing in one division of the hold will not be attended with any damage to articles placed in another; and, from her firmness, she is qualified to resist a more than ordinary shock. A considerable loss of stowage is, of course, sustained; but the Chinese exports generally contain a considerable value in small bulk. It is only the very largest junks that have so many owners; but even in the smallest class the number is very considerable.—*M'Culloch's Dictionary*.

MARRIAGE.—They that marry ancient people, merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hope that one will come and cut the halter.—*Fuller*.

SPIRITUAL GAMBLING.—Mr. Tanner, a French Canadian missionary, asserts that it is not uncommon at Montreal for people to play at cards during Lent, for prayers, which the loser has to repeat for the benefit of the winner.

The *Yorkshireman* reports that the York School of Design is progressing satisfactorily. The number of students now amounts to upwards of forty, and considerable progress is already made by some of them in copying from the antique.

A FRENCH BULL.—The *Commerce* publishes the following extract from M. Jacqueminot's address to the electors of Paris:—"Gentlemen, I have shed *all* my blood for my country, and I am ready to shed it *again*."

RUSSIAN TOILET.—Very old, and probably oriental, customs are still discernible among the pure Russians, and seem to be more firmly rooted in them than in any other European people. The manner of washing themselves is strictly what it was among the ancient Egyptians, as it is described in the Bible, as it prevailed among the old Greeks and Romans, and is practised by Moslems in the present day. They cannot, however, boast of the cleanliness of the followers of Mahomet in general: though the use of the bath is frequent, it is not all that is required. Our travelling companion, a very good specimen of Russian high life, at first rather amused us with the mode of making his ablutions; but, after a time, when he endeavoured to persuade us to adopt it, disgusted us. The assistance of your servant is indispensable to wash the face, but they are certainly independent of many other things we require for the toilet. The first operation is to wash the hands, for which no basin or anything corresponding to it is necessary; the patient sits down on a chair, and on another, opposite to him, some recipient, it matters not what, is placed to catch the water; he then takes a piece of soap, over which his servant pours the water two or three times, till the hands are considered washed, when he presents a towel, and they are wiped. Then the face has its turn, water is again poured into the hollow of the hands, which are pressed together to make them as water-tight as possible, a portion of it is imbibed, and kept in the mouth, the rest thrown over the face; this is repeated two or three times, after which the forefinger is put into the mouth, and with its assistance, which supersedes the use of the tooth-brush, the mouth is rinsed out, and the toilet is completed. Never have we seen more beautiful or whiter teeth than our companion's, in spite of this process of keeping them so.

COMING ON OF INSANITY.—The management of the early stage of insanity requires on the part of the physician great delicacy, discrimination, and judgment. Under these circumstances, where the brain is in an irritable condition, and the mind is struggling between sanity and insanity, the person being conscious that his "wits" are beginning "to turn," the medical attendant should proceed cautiously in his examination. If the patient is led to believe, from the conduct of the physician, or from anything which falls from him, that derangement of mind is suspected, the most painful and disastrous consequences may ensue. In the early stage of insanity the patient's suspicions are morbidly excited. He has a dread of "going mad," expresses a horror of such a calamity, and often most positively refuses to allow himself to be questioned on the subject of his health. Should the patient believe that he is suspected to be deranged, he will sometimes exhibit great violence and excitement, and denounce his friends and family, charging them with a conspiracy against his life and liberty.—*F. Winslow's "Health of Body and Mind."*

RUSSIAN MERCHANTS AND MOBILITY.—With these natural good qualities, and some talent besides, the one is eclipsed by, and the other prostituted to, the extraordinary love of cheating in their dealings with others. The best class of Russian merchants, and lowest mujik who has anything to sell, agree in this, and they seem equally indifferent as to the amount, so long as they can maintain the principle of overreaching. All their cunning, knowledge, and advantages, are employed in this one engrossing object. We believe they are made happy by the thought of having succeeded in ever so trifling a degree.

Dr. Whitfield, the celebrated botanist, sailed last week for the African coast, in search of natural curiosities, having received a *carte blanche* from the Earl of Derby. His lordship's collection at Knowsley-park consists of every animal and bird in the known world. The ground they now occupy exceeds 500 acres.

REVERENCE FOR THE BIBLE.—It is of the greatest importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong, of annexing familiar, facetious, or irreverent ideas to a scriptural usage, a scriptural expression, a scripture text, or a scripture name. Nor should we hold ourselves guiltless, though we have been misled by mere negligence or want of reflection. Every person of good taste will avoid reading a travesty of a beautiful poem, because the recollection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon the memories, when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the sacred pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing of habitual respect and reverence towards the written laws and precepts of our Great Creator. Do not on any occasion whatever be tempted to quote a single word or phrase of the Bible to illustrate any profane conversation or writing. Let these sacred words (1 Samuel, ii. 30.) be thoroughly impressed on your heart and be present with you constantly and for ever,—*"Them that honour Me I will honour: and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed."*

CHINESE WOMEN.—On one occasion, while I was living at Macao, the female relatives of the chief magistrates of that place honoured Mr. Beale with their presence. The party amounted to about fourteen, and came with a long train of female servants, all of them—maids as well as mistresses—borne in the spacious and elegant sedans which in China form an admirable substitute for the carriage. Apart from the train of "honourable women" were several well dressed men, who not only form the escort, but discharged little offices of attention when necessary. I well remember the act of graceful obeisance with which one presented an elegant pipe to one of the ladies that he had just lighted for her. In addition to the waiting ladies and gentlemen were the insignia of office, the shout of a noisy gang of harbingers, and the din of the far-resounding gong, all which always precede the magistrate himself; in a word, there was nothing omitted to show that custom allowed the ladies a free participation in all the honorary appendages of office, while the duties thereof were of course confined to their husbands. The ladies were handed out of their chairs by the female attendants, and led up the steps by the same hands, the small size of the foot making such assistance by no means superfluous. Their attire was gorgeous in the extreme, the richest embroidery upon the most showy colours—but it formed a striking contrast to the admirable simplicity of their whole demeanour. Not a shade of affectation could be seen, nor could the eye of scrutiny detect any hint to show that they were conscious of the display they were making.—*Lay's Chinese as they are*

BLACK DROP.—The following is said to be the original recipe published by Dr. Armstrong for black drop.—Take of opium half a pound, good verjuice 3 pints, nutmegs, 1½ oz., saffron ½ oz. Boil to a proper thickness, then add two spoonfuls of yeast, set the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then in the open air, till it becomes (the consistency of) a syrup, when it is to be decanted, filtered, and bottled up, with a little sugar added to each bottle; one drop equals three of tincture of opium.—*Medical Times*.

DUTY AND GLORY.—There is not a proclamation of Napoleon to his soldiers, in which glory is not mentioned, and duty forgotten: there is not an order of Wellington to his troops, in which duty is not inculcated, nor one in which glory is alluded to.

NIGHTCAPS.—The shop window of a hosier in London bears the following announcement:—"Sold here, the real Jemmy Forrest night-caps, warranted not to waken in."

A report has been received that St. Domingo had been the scene of a revolution. The following is extracted from a New York paper of the 23rd ult.:—"The Philadelphia Evening Journal of Tuesday, learns from Capt. Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, which arrived there from St. Croix on Saturday, which place she left on the 7th inst., that just before his departure he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of St. Croix, that letters had just been received by an arrival from St. Domingo, giving the important information that a revolution had taken place in the island—that President Boyer had been deposed, and either had been or would be, put to death. In the hurry of departure Captain Hill did not make very particular enquiries. The impression, however, is strong on his mind, that his informant said that President Boyer had been put to death, but of this he is not positive."

BEAUTIES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.—A "broken-hearted woman," as she calls herself—Mrs. Laura Hunt, of Broadbin, Montgomery County, N. Y., notifies the public through the *Amsterdam Intelligencer*, that her dear husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed to parts unknown; and she forbids all girls, old maids, and widows, to meddle with or marry him under the penalty of the law. She earnestly entreats all Editors "throughout the world" to lay the foregoing information before their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to perceive that we have complied with her request.—*Courier and Enquirer*. And we (too) two.—*N. Y. Transcript*. And we three.—*Cincinnati Mirror*. And we four.—*Standard*. And we five.—*Western Methodist*. And we six.—*Zion's Herald*. And we seven.—*Maine Free Press*. And we eight.—*Mo. Free Press*. And we nine.—*Woodstock Whig*. Leave her bed and board! the villain! and we ten.—*National Eagle*. And strayed to parts unknown, the vagabond! And we eleven.—*Albany Daily Advertiser*. And we make up the dozen.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*. He left her bed! O! the vagabond! And we a baker's dozen.—*Pittsburgh Statesman*. And we start him again.—*Miner's Journal*. Keep him moving. Salt river is too good for him.—*Jackson Courier*. May he have corns on his toes, and pains in his ribs all the days of his life. Leave a woman's bed and board, the graceless knave! We'll give him the sixteenth kick.—*Carlisle Republican*. Oh, the vagabond! he deserves an additional kick, and we'll give him the seventeenth.—*Cleveland Herald*. Break a woman's heart, the fiend! Take that too!—*Painsville Telegraph*. We underwrite the eighteenth endorser.—*Courier and Enquirer*. And we give the scoundrel the nineteenth shove.—*Boston Argus*. Go a-head and hunt him, Laura. And here goes the twentieth.—*Am. Sentinel*. And we repeat her wrongs and his shame to our twenty thousand readers.—*Saturday Courier*. Pass him round, start him again, the scoundrel! and here goes the twenty-first kick.—*Utica Daily News*.

RUSSIAN THIEVES.—Here, also, we are robbed of the gold head of our walking-stick, which might be worth £5. It was, of course, massive and solidly fixed, and must have required some trouble to get off: the "inutile lignum" was replaced in the carriage, and we did not immediately discover the loss. Singularly enough, the general had said to us the day before, "Now we have entered Russia, we must place a sentinel to guard the baggage."

KYPHONISM.—A species of punishment was inflicted on the primitive martyrs called kyphonism, wherein the body of the sufferer was anointed with honey, and so exposed to the sun that the flies and wasps might be tempted to torment him. Suidas gives us the fragment of an ancient law, which punished those who contemned the laws with kyphonism for twenty days; after which they were to be precipitated from a rock, dressed in woman's clothes.

ETIQUETTE DEFEATED.—George the Third went to a watering-place, on the return of sanity. One thing (says Miss Burney) happened a little unluckily. The mayor and burgesses came with an address, and requested leave to kiss hands. This was graciously accorded; but the mayor, advancing in a common way to take the Queen's hand, as he might that of any lady mayoress, Col. Gwynn, who stood by, whispered, "You must kneel, sir." He found, however, that his worship took no notice of this hint, but kissed the Queen's hand erect. As he passed him on his way back, the colonel said, "You should have knelt, sir." "Sir," answered the poor mayor, "I cannot." "Every body does, sir." "Sir, I have a wooden leg!" Poor man! 'twas such a surprise! and such an excuse as no one could dispute. But the absurdity of the matter followed; all the rest did the same; taking the same privilege by the example, without the same or any excuse.

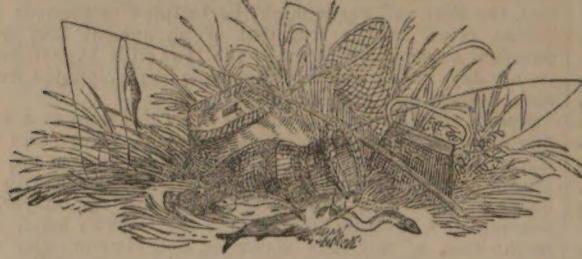
RUSSIAN ARISTOCRACY.—Play is the ruling passion among all classes, sexes, and ages, in Russia. High play is not more common than in other places; but all play at cards, and, generally, games of chance, but we never saw dice or roulette. That the majority of Russians have as high a sense of honour and play as fairly as their neighbours, we are convinced; but, unfortunately, notorious cases of the reverse, which have occurred, have given them a bad reputation abroad, which we believe, in the main, to be most unjust. But public opinion, again, is no check here; there are people of high rank and position who are more than suspected of cheating, and nobody avoids them, or refuses to play with them. This is also the case in other matters, to which it is not necessary to allude in distinct terms; and, strange to say, in other points, persons, who would be utterly incapable of doing them themselves, and have as strong a sense of their atrocity as can be felt in any country, never show their reprobation by avoiding the acquaintance of those who are notoriously addicted to them.

ISPAHAN.—The eyes of the villagers were greeted by a view of the tall minarets, the shining domes, and gilded pinnacles of Isphahan rising high in the dusty air, above the dull sea of mud-built houses, and the boundless expanse of gardens and orchards with which they are surrounded. But evening had already fallen ere the humble train of deputies, having threaded their way among numberless enclosures, jostled by large cavalcades which moved on with imposing state, or almost overrun by the gay gallants who spurred their splendidly caparisoned chargers hither and thither, covered with the dust raised caravans and trains of loaded mules, camels, and other beasts of burden, and lost among the gradually thickening crowd, which filled every avenue to this immense capital; at length entered the *Der Tokchee*, and passing unquestioned amidst the living stream, were sucked with it into the channel of one of those seemingly interminable bazaars, that traverse the city from side to side, filled with the concentrated riches, and, as it seemed, with half the congregated multitudes of the east. It was, in fact, the hour when the mass of that dense population, which still in these days filled this enormous metropolis, having quitted the labours and occupations for the day, went forth to make their purchases for the night's meal and early morning wants, or to seek for amusements in the variety of objects abroad; and the lights which glittered in abundance from the booths and shops of the bazaars, gave to view a crowded and most motley assemblage, to which the dust and dimness of the atmosphere lent a mystery yet more imposing. The caps, turbans, helmets, scarfs, shawls, cloaks, coats, and splendid *Boroumies* of the rich, the noble, and the military, shone or glowed in every variety of colour, intermingled with the sober costumes of the Moollahs, or the dull grey felt of the peasantry. Charger and yahoo mingled together. The Arab, the Toorkoman, and Koordish steeds of the courtly cavaliers jostled with the mules and asses of the Cherwadars and peasantry, or shied and kicked at the long-necked camels, which, laden with the produce of many lands, came crowding in from Khorassan from Yezd, or from Kerman.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

A SINGULAR LEGACY.—We learn from the *New Hampshire Patriot*, that a merchant residing somewhere in the United States, has by his will directed 30,000 dollars to be placed in the hands of three trustees, and by them safely invested. Of the interest arising from this fund, 500 dollars is "to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating the total abolition of paper money, and the adoption of pure metallic currency;" and 300 dollars is "to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating free trade and direct taxation, the total abolition of all impost duties and tariff laws, and the support of government by direct taxation, laid mainly on property." Upon the demise of the wife of the deviser, the estate bequeathed to her will go into this fund, and so will the respective portions of his two children, in case either or both may die before reaching twenty-one years of age. This accession to the fund would increase it to about 50,000 dollars. It is then provided that the whole amount of the bequest shall be given to the school fund of that State of the Union which shall first permanently abolish and exclude paper money, and adopt "a pure metallic currency."

CLEANLINESS.—A white-yellow cravat or shirt on a man, speaks at once the character of his wife; and, be you assured, that she will not take with your dress pains which she has never taken with her own. Then, the manner of putting on the dress is no bad foundation for judging: if it be carelessly, slovenly, if it do not fit properly. No matter for its mean quality: mean as it may be, it may be neatly and trimly put on; and if it be not, take care of yourself, for, as you will soon find to your cost, a sloven in one thing is a sloven in all things. The country people judge greatly from the state of the covering of the ankles; and if that be not clean and tight, they conclude that all out of sight is not what it ought to be. Look at the shoes. If they be trodden on one side, loose on the foot, or run down at heel, it is a very bad sign; and, as to slip-shod, though at coming down in the morning, and even before daylight, make up your mind to a rope, rather than live with a slip-shod wife. Oh! how much do women lose by inattention to these matters! Men, in general, say nothing about it to their wives; but they think about it; they envy their luckier neighbours; and, in numerous cases, consequences the most serious arise from this apparently trifling cause. Beauty is valuable; it is one of the ties, and a strong tie too; that, however, cannot last to an old age; but the charm of cleanliness never ends but with life itself.—*Cobbett*.

LASTING WEAR.—A friend complaining to Warde, the actor, that his clothes did not wear well, said he must change his tailor and inquire if he could recommend him anywhere where he could meet with apparel more durable. "Yes," said Warde, "I recommend you to Chancery; there you may have a suit that will last you your life."



ANGLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE PIKE.

This fish is properly called the fresh-water wolf, or shark, for certainly it is the most bold, merciless, and voracious, of all the fish in our rivers. They spawn in March, though sometimes in the last week in February, or the early part of April, according as the weather may be more or less mild. They are very rapid in their growth, and are very long-lived. Gesner writes of one that was taken at Halibran, in Suabia, in the year 1497, with a brazen ring attached to it, with this inscription in Greek:—"I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake, by the hands of the governor of the universe, Frederick II., the 5th October, 1230." So that this fish, therefore, had lived 267 years, and was said to have weighed the enormous weight of 350 lbs. As soon as the spawning is over, they return from the heavy masses of weeds generally growing at the edges of the waters, and during the middle of the day lie on the surface, basking, in a state of torpidity, enjoying the warmth, and mostly with their faces towards the sun. It is a great peculiarity among the pike that the largest fish are most apt to indulge in basking. The blood of all fish is cold; but I consider that the blood of the pike is peculiarly so. Possibly this is occasioned by their living wholly upon animal food; for the pike does not, I believe, at any season of the year, partake of the vegetable sustenance on which most fish, at least, partially subsist. At the time he is basking, however, he will frequently take the bait, seemingly with great eagerness, but immediately relinquish it.

When the pike are thus shy, the angler must take them at the snap—that is, he must be quick in striking as soon as the bait is seized. This requires a particular sort of tackle, whereby the fish rarely escapes, under proper management. The snap tackle may consist of a single hook, large and stout, which being fastened to a strong gimp, is inserted at the mouth of a dead gudgeon, or other small fish, and brought out either at the middle of his side, or just before the vent. But the treble snap is by far the best, being made of three such hooks, tied fast together, and secured to a piece of gimp, which, being inserted, by means of a baiting-needle, at the vent, and carried out at the mouth, which is afterwards sewed up, and perforated with a lip hook, the three hooks being spread out in different directions, it is a thousand to one but that the pike is hooked. According to Hofland, spinning a bleak is a very favourite way of fishing for pike. The hook for this kind of tackle should be No. 8 or 9, tied on to a line of gimp about twelve inches long with a loop at the end. The lip-hook is moveable, to suit the size of the bait; and the space the other hooks occupy ought also to be suitable to the size of the fish used. One of the end double hooks must be fixed in the bait's tail, which must be slightly bent (to cause it to spin), and then fixed, by inserting the single reversed hook in the side of the bait. One of the second double hooks must then be entered in the back of the fish; then the third; and, lastly, the lip-hook, which is moveable, by hair loops, to suit the size of the bait. The hook must be passed through the lips of the bait, and a small shot placed under it to keep it steady.

Stand at the top of a stream, and let your bait drop in as near the middle as you can, pulling it gently towards you, about a yard at a time, across the stream, turning your rod up the water, within half a yard of its surface, keeping your eye on the bait; and, when the pike seizes it, he generally hooks himself. These tackles may be purchased at most of the fishing-tackle shops, as may also artificial minnows, which will answer well when the water is rather discoloured, or in sharp streams. Whatever be the length and strength of your line, you will always find it necessary to have a swivel on it somewhere, if within a yard of the hooks the better. You must be very careful how you manage him when hooked, for he will, if possible, run into the most desperate situations, and try the strength of your tackle by various stratagems. I shall not have room to finish with the pike, this week, but shall next week describe the gorge hook, live-bait fishing, and two or three other modes of fishing for pike.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Artichokes.—Clear the stools from decayed leaves, and loosen the surface of the soil about them with the hoe.

Cauliflowers.—Earth up those that were put in the beginning of last month; plant more for coming into use in the autumn.

Celery.—The main crops should now be got out; loosen the earth about the early crops, and give it good supplies of water if there is not sufficient rain to keep the soil quite moist.

Cucumbers.—Keep the linings of the frames made up, so as to transmit a gentle warmth through the bed.

Mushrooms.—Save and prepare horse-droppings for beds to produce through the autumn and winter.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Pinery.—A few of the largest suckers may be taken off those plants which fruited early, and potted, after which they should be immediately plunged into a brisk heat, and kept shaded during the middle of the day; they will not require water at the roots until they begin to grow, but they may be slightly sprinkled overhead once or twice a week, according as the weather may be fine or otherwise.

Vinery.—Continue to keep the atmosphere of the late houses very moist in fine weather.

Peach-house.—Pay every attention to the late houses in training in the young shoots, watering, and syringing the trees overhead.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Stove.—Pot and encourage the growth of all choice plants; above all things, keep them from insects.

Sow biennial flower seeds. Continue to propagate herbaceous plants, pinks, carnations, &c. Carefully tie up those plants that require it. Thin out the late-sown annuals; sow seed of the early flowering ones. Let cleanliness reign throughout this department.

SCIENCE.

Verily is ours the age for invention. We have long had instruments for measuring heat, moisture, electricity, &c., the imponderable agents by which our planet is surrounded and acted on; and to this list we have now to add an instrument for measuring the quantity of light which has fallen in any given period. This instrument, to which its inventor (Mr. Baggs) gives the name of PHOTOMETER, may be seen at the Polytechnic Institution; but we have been kindly favoured by the proprietors with such particulars as will enable our least scientific readers to understand its construction. When equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen gases are exposed to the daylight, they gradually enter into combination, and form hydro-chloric acid; and, if the mixture be contained in a glass tube about half an inch in diameter and three feet long, the tube being inverted in a vessel of water saturated with common salt, the rise of the liquid in the tube will indicate the precise amount of light which has fallen upon the apparatus in a given time—for the combination takes place in exact proportion to the intensity of the light, and as fast as the hydro-chloric acid is formed it is absorbed by the solution in which it is placed. The use of the salt added to the water is to prevent the absorption of the chlorine, which would otherwise take place previously to combination, and so give a fallacious indication.

A mixture of gases still more sensitive to the action of light than the one of which we have spoken is produced by equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic oxide. The combination in this case takes place with such rapidity in the sunshine, that the upward motion of the liquid may readily be perceived

The result is the production of chloric-carbonic acid, or phosphorus gas, which occupies exactly half the space of its original elements. An instrument constructed on this principle may be advantageously employed to determine the precise quantity of light which falls upon a given spot within a given time—say, for example, twelve hours—and would thus offer to the meteorologist a means of ascertaining with great accuracy the comparative cloudiness of the atmosphere for every day in the year. For, in the case of the tube above named, it would only be necessary to cover it to such an extent as to render its action capable of being extended through a period of twelve hours. The height of the liquid would, of course, indicate the amount of light transmitted through the photometer within the period. To render the instrument still more delicate, the tube may terminate at the top in a large glass bulb, so as to expose a greater quantity of the mixture to the solar action. It would then be applicable to many nice experiments on the destruction of light in passing through different media. In order to ensure great accuracy, it would, of course, be advisable to use the instrument always at one temperature, so that the chemical action may not be accelerated by heat more at one time than at another, and also that the indications of the instrument may not be affected by the expansion or contraction of the included gases by any change of temperature: this latter point can, doubtless, be effected in many ways. Altogether, the instrument promises to be of great utility in scientific researches.

THE BENEFIT OF CHANGE OF AIR.—It will be recollected that Dr. Collier defended an action brought against him by the Westminster School, on the ground of the alleged neglect of his son's education. The lad has, however, since carried nearly all the prizes at the school in which he was placed on his removal from Westminster.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—Last week the two new suspension-bridges which cross the Regent's Canal, for the purpose of uniting Primrose Hill with the Regent's Park, were thrown open to the public. They are very neat structures, and similar to that near the mansion of Sir L. Goldsmid, but of greater elevation, so as to allow sailing barges to pass under without lowering their sails. One is situated near the Meetwater-bridge, and the other between that and the Macclesfield-bridge.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have been fairly supplied with wheat of home produce since our last report, while the demand, owing chiefly to the general quality of the supply being good, and to the accounts from the provinces being favourable as regards the growing crops, has been in a very depressed state, and, in order to effect sales, an abatement of from 1s to, in some few instances, 3s per quarter has been submitted to by the factors. In free foreign wheat next to nothing has been passing, and the rates may be considered quite 1s per quarter lower; white bonded parcels have met little or no attention. Barley and malt have sold slowly, while the secondary kinds of oats have suffered an abatement of 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour may be noted about stationary.

Wheat.—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 51s 52s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 59s; old, 55s 58s 60s 63s; White, new, 52s 54s 56s; fine, 60s 63s; superfine, new, 64s 66s 68s 70s; Talavera, 67s 68s 71s; old, 66s 68s 70s; Foreign, free, 61s 64s 66s; fine, 56s 60s 62s; superfine, 62s 63s 70s.

Rye.—New, 35s 37s.

Barley.—Grinding, 24s 26s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s; fine, 30s 31s; Distilling, 27s 29s.

Oats.—Feed, English, 21s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potatoe, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potatoe, 21s 23s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 15s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 18s 20s 20; fine, 20s 21s 00; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 64s 10d; Barley, 27s 5d; Oats, 22s 2d; Rye, 29s 5d; Beans, 35s 1d; Peas, 34s 0d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 64s 1d; Barley, 27s 1d; Oats, 21s 3d; Rye, 32s 7d; Beans, 33s 1d; Peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 10s 0d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9d; of household ditto, 8d to 8d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 12s 6d to 13s 6d per doz. lb; second quality, 11s 9d to 12s 6d. Irish butter: Cork, 72s to 82s; Waterford, 78s to 81s; Connell, 78s to 80s; Belfast, 76s to 80s.—Fine Dutch, 98s to 103s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 82s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54; ditto, coloured, 57s to 60s; Wilts, double, 48s to 62s; ditto, thin, 42s to 52s; Somerset, 62s to 79s.

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9d per lb.

Sugar.—per cwt.—Barbadoes, 60s to 65s 6d; St. Lucia, 58s to 64s 6d; Refined, 80s 81s 6d.

Coffee.—per cwt.—Jamaica, 105s to 117s.

Cocoa.—per cwt.—West India, 35s to 40s.

Cool.—New, Tansfield, 11s 0d; Hilda, 17s 6d; Haswell, 20s 9d; Hetton, 20s 9d; Lambton, 21s 0d; Stewart, 21s 0d; Whitwell, 19s 3d; Cassop, 20s 6d; Caradoc, 21s 0d; Aclade, 19s 9d; West Hetton, 16s 9d per ton. Ships arrived.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 55s to 90s; New ditto, 45s to 80s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old ditto, 90s to 120s; Oat Straw, 30s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40s to 42s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal: Beef, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 6d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass: Beef, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 16s	India Stock, —
3 per Cent Reduced, 91	Ditto Bonds, 28 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 94	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 4d
New 3½ per Cent, 99½	Ditto £500, 4d
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto Small, 4d
Long annuities to expire	Bank Stock for Account,
Jan. 1850, 12 9-16	India Stock for Acc.
Oct. 1850, 12 8	Consols for Account, 91s
Jan. 1850,	

DEATHS.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

T. H. MUNDAY, Fore-street, Cripplegate, bookseller.

H. C. JEFFREYS, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, miller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. HEYWOOD, Basinghall-street, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

G. H. HARRISON, Moorgate-street, merchant.

L. DURLACHER, Old Burlington-street, St. James's, dealer in pictures.

J. FISHER, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, draper.

D. BARBOUR and J. NORRIS, Liverpool, soap-boilers.

T. ENDICOTT, Bath, innkeeper.

S. JACOBSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, picture-dealer.

E. S. and F. MESSITER, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, tailors.

W. PARR, Smallthorn, Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire, shopkeeper.

P. HUMPHREYS, Cholmondeley, Cheshire, builder.

J. CLEGG, Manchester, silk-manufacturer.

T. EVANS, Darwen, Lancashire, ironfounder.

R. WILLIAMS, Alvington, Gloucestershire, farmer.

J. P. THIRKELL, Cranbrook, Kent, farmer.

BIRTHS.

At Trinity, Newfoundland, on the 10th ult., the lady of W. R. Gill, Esq., M.D.

of a son.

On the 5th June, at the Government-house, Barbadoes, Lady Grey, of a still-born child.

On the 8th instant, at Morwick Hall, the lady of S. G. Barrett, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Bromley Common, Kent, the lady of G. W. Norman, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th instant, at York, the lady of Thomas Fanloone, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., in Torrington-square, the lady of Thomas Marston, Esq., of a son.

At Southam, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Spencer Law, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at Shabden, Surrey, the Honourable Mrs. St. Clair, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Richmond, Mrs. Frederic Julius, of a son.

On the 10th inst., the wife of the Rev. Walter L. Brown, Rector of Wendlebury, of a son.

On the 8th inst., Mrs. Robert Duncombe Shatto, of a son.

MARRIAGES.